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Disadvantage of Consolidated Air Service

Army and Navy Fliers Have Different Qualifications

THE constantly agitated question of consolidating Army aviation with Naval aviation is a menace to the national defense, according to a high ranking officer of the Navy, who declares that the functions of each of these two aviation services are almost as distinct and separate as are the functions of the Army and the Navy. They come into close tactical relationship, just as the Army and the Navy do, only in the special case of coastal warfare. Arguments for consolidating the two aviation services are no more logical than are similar contentions for consolidating the Coast Artillery with the Navy or the naval district water forces with the Army.

Flying is the least important part of military or naval aviation. It is merely incidental to the accomplishment of much more vital functions. One might almost say that a person could be considered a military or naval aviator without his knowing how to fly. A good military aviator, first of all, must be a soldier. A naval aviator must be primarily a sailor, in the military sense. The mere fact of a person's being able to pilot a plane cannot possibly qualify him as either a military aviator or a naval aviator. A soldier learning to fly cannot for that reason become a sailor, nor vice versa.

A naval aviator serving with the fleet must spend 95 per cent. of his time on a ship, of whose complement he must form an integral part. He must stand a watch at sea and in port take charge of handling anchors, boats, guns, etc. He may have to act as navigator. A soldier may learn all this, but in doing so he ceases to be a soldier. The two professions are too highly specialized for the average person to be good at both of them.

In the active operations of the fleet an aviator's first flying is likely to be scouting. Such service may take him several hundred miles away from his ship, over nothing but ocean. He must be an expert navigator to scout the assigned areas accurately, report the positions of vessels seen, and return to his own ship, which may meantime have changed her position and be nothing but a speck in latitude 30-16, longitude 97-42. Considering the frequent changes in strength and direction of winds, which may radically affect his own position, very skilful navigation is necessarily required in naval aviation.

Suppose the scouting pilot sights a smoke, say 300 miles from his point of departure. The fleet commander must know whether the smoke is made by one or several battleships, cruisers, destroyers, mine layers, or merely a neutral tramp steamer. If the smoke proves to be one or more men-of-war he will want to know whether the battleships are new dreadnaughts or old pre-dreadnaughts; the cruisers, fast light cruisers or antiquated cruisers, etc., and the number of each. Also whether they are friendly, hostile or neutral. Upon such facts may easily depend decisions affecting the whole course of the campaign. Whether or not the enemy knows he has been discovered may also vitally affect future operations. A sailor in the scouting plane may get the essential information from a distance

(Continued on page 1251)

The Soldier's View

THEY want to can me, since the fighting's done,
Demobilize me and cut off my pay.
They all feel safe, now that the war is won—
I guess I'll have to let them take their way.

Guess they've forgot Cantigny and the wood,
Where we, us Regulars—the shells, the mire,
The trenches in the Argonne! Lord, who could?
Not I, who saw the First go under fire.

The peace bugs say that I'm the cause of war;
Me, that does all the hiking and the work,
The starving and the freezing, and what for?
So they can go on living, they that shirk?

No, friends, my thought is not of them at all
In war or peace, here or in foreign clime,
When revolutions, strikes or Red raids call,
Or when in training camps I spend my time.

I like to think that just because of me,
Watchful, prepared, though battle flags are furled,
Our country may continue to be free,
At peace yet strong—the leader of the world.

So long-haired gents and half-baked dames may say
I am a murderer because I stand
Prepared to keep my oath from day to day,
Defend the Constitution of the land.

Cantigny and the Meuse will come again
And ten times worse. You pacifists may smile,
But someone else can pick a scrap and then
You'll have to fight—No! I shall be the style.

West Point, N.Y.

DOROTHY POTTER BENEDICT.

Rounding Out Sixty Years as the Newspaper of the Services

THE 60th anniversary of the founding of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL occurs Aug. 29, 1923. For sixty years the paper has been issued weekly with an unbroken record, and as a champion of all the military Services. Its first number was dated Aug. 29, 1863, and its office was then located at 192 Broadway, New York city, where its proprietor and editor, the late Col. William Cozant Church, arranged with D. Van Nostrand, the well known military book publisher, to publish the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The first number of the paper, among other matters, dealt with the naval operations against the Confederate works at Morris Island and Forts Sumter and Wagner, and the operations of the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Potomac.

Even in its first number the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL told of the costly lessons from our want of preparedness, as shown by our terrible war experiences, and it pointed out that if the United States had had a standing army of only 50,000 men at the outbreak of the Rebellion, instead of the little 15,215, the war might not have occurred.

From its first issue to the present day the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has stood as the champion of all the Services, laboring earnestly and continually for a Navy second to none, an adequate Regular Army, a thoroughly trained National Guard, Reserves and a Naval Reserve composed of American citizens.

It has fought, among other things, for powerful sea coast fortifications, and naval guns, rifle practice, adequate pay, proper equipment for the field, the best small arms obtainable for all the Services, improved buildings at military posts, and for

every other essential for an Army and Navy.

The policy outlined in the first issue of this paper has been strictly maintained, and in its first announcement the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL said in part:

"The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."

"Its pages will be devoted to impartial military criticism by competent authorities, to the dignified discussion of topics coming within the scope of its observation, and to a full and reliable record of all subjects of interest to those in any way connected with the military or naval affairs or interested in the art of war."

"No effort will be spared to make the JOURNAL complete in all its parts, and communications on any subject within its province are at all times invited."

For sixty years it has been the endeavor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to represent in its best expression the professional spirit distinguishing the Services, and to stimulate and encourage that spirit. It has diligently endeavored to convince the young men of the country that their highest duty is to fit themselves for the public defense, so that they may transmit to those following them the blessing won by the struggles and sacrifices of their fathers; that those who have given the last heroic proof of love of country may not have died in vain.

Older officers will recall the persistent demand for the reduction of the Army to 10,000 men which followed not long after the Civil War, and how the ARMY AND

(Continued on next page.)

Scrapping Warships Under the Naval Treaty

Ships Built and Building to be Disposed Of

THE U.S. Navy Department starts at once to scrap all ships in excess of those to be retained under the provisions of the Treaty for the Limitation of Armaments. Of the vessels to be scrapped, eleven are under construction, seven of which are battleships, viz.: Indiana, South Dakota, Montana, North Carolina, Michigan, Iowa and Washington. The battle cruisers Lexington and Saratoga are at present, under the provisions of the Treaty for the Limitation of Armaments, being converted into airplane carriers. The other four battle cruisers, two of which, the Constitution and the United States, are under construction at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and two, the Constellation and the Ranger, under construction at the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, will be scrapped at once.

In addition to these vessels under construction, the following old vessels already completed will also be scrapped:

Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia, Nebraska, Connecticut, Louisiana, Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota, South Carolina, Michigan and New Hampshire.

The Navy Department has adopted three different methods in dealing with the problem. They cover in brief the three situations with which it is confronted: First, ships under construction at private yards; second, ships under construction at navy yards, and third, older ships already built.

In the case of vessels building at private yards, the builders have been requested to submit estimates for:

(a) The purchase of the ship on the stocks "as is," to be cut up into scrap sizes at their own expense.

(b) For the cutting up of the ships into scrap sizes, in order that the Navy may sell them as scrap.

(c) A total figure for the complete and final settlement of all claims in connection with the construction, the cancellation of contract, and the scrapping of the vessels, the scrapped material to remain the property of the shipbuilders.

In the case of vessels building at navy yards they will be advertised for sale in the near future, the proposals to invite bids as follows:

(a) For ships in present condition on the stocks, to be cut up into scrap sizes and removed by purchaser.

(b) For the scrap material cut up into scrap sizes by the Navy.

In the case of ships already built, that is the older vessels which are out of commission at navy yards, they will be sold under terms somewhat similar to those governing the sale of battleships heretofore sold, such as the Maine, Missouri, Ohio and Kentucky.

The terms of sale in the case of vessels to be scrapped will be slightly different from terms of previous sales of vessels. The Department will require:

(a) The removal of certain material which can be used to advantage by the Navy.

(b) That the vessels be scrapped within a specified time.

(c) That the vessels will be sold only to citizens of the United States.

(Continued on next page.)

Rounding Out Sixty Years as Newspaper of the Services

(Continued from preceding page.)

NAVY JOURNAL fought this vicious propaganda to the utmost, and how it has fought to-day the little Army and Navy men in Congress and pacifists who, forgetting the costly lessons of the recent World War, seek to plunge the nation into the most humiliating state of unpreparedness.

We have sought to encourage the efforts of those seeking the improvement of the Services, and we believe it will be found that many, if not most, of the changes which during the past sixty years have increased their efficiency or added to their comfort and content have had their origin in suggestions made through the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The ablest minds have found their opportunity here, for we have always given hospitable welcome to the expression of Service opinion, however much it might be calculated to shock conservative sentiment.

The late Rear Adm. Barker, U.S.N., in speaking for the Navy on a public occasion some years ago at a dinner given in honor of the late Col. Church, the founder of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, said:

"If there is one thing more than another for which the officers of the Army and Navy should be thankful it is that, from the moment we enter the Service our country demands of us truthfulness, courage and honor. These fundamental principles of character are taught in our academies, and, so far as possible, are insisted upon in actual service. The word of an officer shall be as good as his bond, his courage must stand the test of battle, his honor shall be spotless. To such a school Col. Church belongs. With such sentiments he is in hearty accord. From the beginning of his labors with the JOURNAL he has been governed by high ideals; he has endeavored to state facts truthfully and clearly; he has stood up manfully for what he believed to be right; he has condemned fearlessly what he knew to be wrong; he has made the JOURNAL an authority which is recognized throughout the land for matters pertaining to the Army and Navy."

Ex-President Taft has also said on a public occasion that "the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has done work of substantial worth for the Army and Navy, and therefore, in a peculiar degree, for the people of the United States." Numerous other prominent men and officers of the Army, Navy and National Guard have spoken in similar terms, and among the more recent is Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., General of the Armies and Chief of Staff, who in a letter said in part:

Educating Press and Public

"The editorial policy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in strongly supporting the provisions of the amended National Defense act of 1920, which creates a unified Army of the United States, consisting of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized and other Reserve forces, has been of great assistance in educating the press and public to an understanding of the importance of this measure."

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was not born on a bed of roses, but had to make a fight for its existence. When in the second year of the Civil War it became apparent that there was a possibility of the publication of a paper devoted to the naval and military forces the fear arose that the demand for it might be availed of to introduce into the Army and Navy an element of weakness.

At that time there were two classes of professed advocates of national unity—those who recognized the fact that a successful conduct of the war for the preservation of the Union demanded an unconditional and unwavering support of the authorities having the conduct of the war, and those who believed, or assumed to believe, that a loyal support of the National Government was reconcilable with an attitude of hostile criticism which tended to destroy the confidence in our government so essential to success in the field.

Citizens who were known in those days as the uncompromisingly loyal recognized the importance of guarding the men fighting for the Union from the insidious influence of a spirit of criticism and discontent which tended towards mutiny. These patriotic citizens organized, in various sections of the country, societies for the distribution, throughout the Volunteers especially, of publications designed to stimulate the spirit of unconditional loyalty to the flag.

Such societies, organized in New York,

Philadelphia, Boston and Brooklyn, included in their membership civilians of the highest local or national distinction. In the pursuit of their purpose the societies in question combined to secure the publication of a Service paper which should be under the control of someone who combined editorial experience and ability with a sympathetic knowledge of the Services, and at least some measure of acquaintance with military matters. The choice of the societies fell upon the late Col. William Conant Church, who had served on the staff of Gen. Silas Casey. Their choice was perhaps influenced by the fact that Col. Church belonged to a family representing, in unusual measure, the combination of military traditions with those of the newspaper office.

At the beginning of its career the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL had the good, or the ill, fortune to incur the hostility of the irascible Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War. Precisely why he opposed it we could never ascertain, though we have always suspected that we were in some way involved, innocently enough, in the jealousies and intrigues which disturbed Mr. Stanton's official household, as described in the reminiscences of a member of his cabinet, Secretary Welles.

Some of the most powerful of the influences then controlling at Washington were enlisted in the establishment of a Service paper (the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL). Senator Charles Sumner visited each of the Cabinet officers to bespeak his good will, and all showed a friendly disposition, excepting only Mr. Stanton. A fellow member of the Cabinet, Salmon P. Chase, argued the case with him on behalf of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, but without avail.

Mr. Stanton was opposed to the establishment of a paper which he could not control, and which appealed so directly to the subjects of the "kingdom" over which he ruled with such despotic sway. He refused to give the slightest encouragement to the establishment of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and endeavored to forestall it by the publication of a sheet by the War Department called the "Official Gazette," issued weekly.

The Official Gazette lived but a single year and never gained even a foothold in the Services, while the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL lives to-day, sixty years after, and is able to say, what few papers can say, that it was a complete success from the appearance of its first number in 1863. It started its first number with subscriptions amounting to several thousands of dollars, and it was a profitable paper from the beginning, an almost unique experience in journalism.

Accomplishments of Army and Navy Journal

It was due to the efforts of the late Col. W. C. Church of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, aided by Gen. George W. Wingate, that the National Rifle Association of America was formed, and that the first systematic rifle practice in the Army, Navy and National Guard was inaugurated in the United States. The National Rifle Association was organized in the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in 1871, fifty-three years ago, and the first shot which inaugurated the present system, was fired on the famous old Creedmoor range April 25, 1873.

Among the more important enterprises of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are the following:

When the Congress of 1876-77 refused to vote the usual annual appropriation for the pay of the Army and Navy the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, through the characteristically generous and public spirited action of Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, secured the organization of a syndicate of bankers who pledged themselves to advance a million and a half dollars on pay accounts, charging officers the modest interest of six per cent. for the loan of the money. The associates of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. were eighteen of the principal banking institutions in New York and Philadelphia. After executing the necessary papers, certified to by some one of fourteen designated paymasters of the Army, the officer was able to draw a check against his account which was payable on presentation. How great a relief this was to our distressed Army can well be understood.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 29, 1876, appeared a statement, coming from Fort Abraham Lincoln, to the effect that there was much suffering among the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers had followed Gen. Custer to his death. We accordingly started a subscription on their behalf. The result was

so prompt and generous that the following week we were able to telegraph a remittance of nearly \$1,000 to the fort, and by the time the subscriptions closed over \$14,000 was contributed, in sums varying from 25 cents to \$500, and coming from many hundreds of individuals in the Army and Navy and in civil life. In 1876 a subscription of \$713.23 was made through our columns to erect a monument to Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, who, during his many years of service in Congress, had shown himself a staunch friend of the Services. In 1879 came a similar testimonial of respect to the then living Thomas Nast by 3,500 officers and men of the Army and Navy, who chose the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as their almoner.

In 1878 \$1,527.90 was contributed through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to a fund for the relief of sufferers by yellow fever, now happily a thing of the past owing to the devotion of members of the Army and Navy, who sacrificed their lives to test scientific theories as to the cause and cure of this dread disease. In the same year \$701.83 was contributed for the benefit of the sufferers by the loss of the U.S.S. HURON. In these and other ways we have sought to make the JOURNAL a means of consolidating and directing Service sentiment for the accomplishment of desirable purposes.

In 1906-7 the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL raised the "Grafton Fund," amounting to \$9,273.47, for the employment of able counsel to obtain a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which forever secures to the Services the immunity they did not before have against trial by both a military and civil court in violation, as was shown to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court, of the prohibition of the Constitution against double jeopardy.

Building Up National Guard

It was the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that first advocated a law to protect National Guardsmen while on riot duty, as there had been a number of cases where officers and men had suffered arrest and considerable expense and hardship through performing their sworn duty.

The articles in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL resulted in the passage of an important law in New York, enacted in 1909, entitled "Relief from Civil or Criminal Liability" (embodied in Sec. 15 of the Military Law of New York). Similar laws were later passed by other states.

From its earliest issues, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL showed plainly the necessity for a thorough reorganization of the National Guard into an effective force.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL pointed out, as early as 1863, the insufficiency of the Militia laws, which made it impossible to put troops promptly in the field when needed, as shown in the case of Pennsylvania, which, during the actual invasion of that state in 1863 by the Confederates under Gen. Lee, was not able to turn out for defense one effective regiment of National Guard.

For many years the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL continued to call for needed reforms in the National Guard, such as proper arms and equipment, instruction under Army officers, the need of one field uniform alike for both the Army and the National Guard, and yearly camp duty in company, where possible, with units of the Regular Army as an object lesson. We also pointed out the absolute need of the same design and caliber of shoulder rifle for the Army, Navy and National Guard, instead of each state and service being permitted to adopt any kind of rifle it thought fit, regardless of caliber. We pointed out that with one design and caliber, permitting the use of the same ammunition, the mistake of forwarding .50 caliber ammunition for .45 caliber rifles for troops at the front, as was frequently done in the Civil War, with its unfortunate consequences attending the blunder, would be impossible with one design rifle for all.

It took many years to accomplish all the necessary reforms, including the construction of adequate armories, but a gradual evolution of the state forces followed the continual pounding of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and with the passing of the Dick bill and with the aid of the War Department, together with the eagerness of the National Guard to improve itself and become efficient as soldiers, a wonderful change was effected.

This transformation was further enlarged after the lessons of the Spanish War and the passage of the National Defense act in 1916. Further lessons were learned in the World War and resulted in the perfection of the National Defense act into a definite military policy of the nation

through extensive amendments adopted in 1920.

Another notable service rendered by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was in obtaining from a large number of officers, from major general to lieutenant, confidential statements of opinion on the subject of elimination. At the request of the Secretary of War the letters on this subject published here were gathered into a bound volume, which Secretary Taft carried with him on his celebrated trip to the Philippines, during which he had an opportunity of informing himself thoroughly as to Army opinion on this important subject.

Among the more recent activities of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL are to be noted its successful campaign in securing the passage of the Curry-Anthony bill, which materially softened the blow of the Army officer elimination law and saved to the Service several hundred efficient officers who otherwise would have been demoted or eliminated. Then there was the successful fight to retain in the Army Appropriation bill authorization of the establishment and maintenance of division headquarters for the Organized Reserves.

The recent opening of a claims department in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, through which members of the military and naval Services may, without charge, secure opinions of competent attorneys upon the merits of claims against the Government for pay and allowances, promises to develop into a most valuable feature of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's service to the Services.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has acted and will continue to act as the mouth-piece and proponent of the military and naval Services in the presentation of their pleas for equitable treatment at the hands of the national legislators; in short, for adequate forces, superlative equipment, and the fairest possible laws for pay, promotion and retirement.

Scrapping Warships Under Naval Treaty

(Continued from preceding page.)

(d) That the purchaser give adequate bond that the terms of sale will be carried out.

Of the above vessels, two, the Washington, which is of the latest type of construction, and the South Carolina, a vessel of the older type, will be used for certain experiments in under-water and deck attack, to determine the efficiency of the under-water subdivisions and deck protection. In case these vessels are not sunk during the experiments, they will be disposed of by sale for scrapping within the time limit provided by the Treaty for the Limitation of Armaments. The New Jersey and the Virginia are to be turned over to the Army for use in bombing practice.

No action is being taken at the present time for the disposition of the Delaware and the North Dakota, now abroad on the midshipmen's practice cruise, as the Treaty for the Limitation of Armaments does not require that these vessels be scrapped until the Colorado and the West Virginia are placed in commission. It is the present intention of the Department to dispose of the Delaware by sale for scrapping, and to convert the North Dakota into a target ship, as provided for by the Treaty for the Limitation of Armaments.

All of the above cited plans, says Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, are in accord with the provisions of the Treaty for the Limitation of Armaments. The Navy Department is making known its entire program at this time, as it is felt that such a course will, by enabling those interested in scrap materials to make accurate calculations, assure the most economical disposition of the vessel on the part of the Government.

THE Director, United States Veterans' Bureau, advises that information is being received from men now in active service alleging that they were not advised of their right to apply for Government insurance at the time of enlistment.

In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that officers and men who enter the active service on or before March 3, 1926, have the privilege of applying for United States Government insurance within 120 days of such entry into active service and before discharge or resignation. It is directed that all recruits be instructed with reference to their privilege of applying for insurance.

Blank forms for making application for insurance, reinstatement and conversion and rate books will be sent to any recruiting station making request to the United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D.C.

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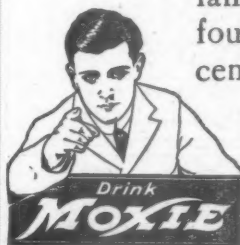
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THE THREE "AGES" OF SHOEMAKING

For centuries and centuries the method of making footwear did not vary. A mural painting discovered in the ruins of ancient Thebes shows Egyptian sandal-makers at work after the manner of the early New England cobblers. Until a few generations ago boots and shoes were made entirely by hand, and wholly by the individual craftsman. This was the first "age" of shoemaking.

In the Eighteenth Century small domestic shoe-shops arose, and groups of men and women, in shops and homes, made the footwear of the people, the work being more or less divided, but all still done by hand. This was the second "age".

About the middle of the Nineteenth Century the factory system developed and the introduction of shoe machinery began, until to-day in no field of manufacture has greater progress been made or more efficiency been attained through machinery. This is the third "age".

There is a machine now available for practically every process in the making of shoes. And, by the way, there are one hundred and forty different operations in the making of a Goodyear Welt Shoe, universally recognized as without a peer in those qualities which make a shoe desirable,—comfort, durability, appearance.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CORPORATION

Special Washington Service News Letter

By E. B. Johns

TO prove that the Arms Conference was a success, it is proposed that the Navy estimates submitted by the Department be reduced about \$73,000,000.

The Director of the Budget in carrying out the policy suggests that the naval authorities start by striking from the estimates, \$28,000,000 to be used in inaugurating the work on the eight light cruisers, six submarines, six river gunboats and for an increase for aviation. The estimates recommended strongly by the General Board for increasing the strength of the Navy by 5,000 men are also to be stricken from the Navy's estimate. But this will not be sufficient to carry out this policy of drastic reduction in the naval budget. The appropriations for fuel must again be reduced to a point where the operations of the fleet will be restricted below the demands of efficiency. There must also be a reduction in the cost of the maintenance of the Navy, not the least of which will be in the appropriations for the Medical Corps. Even the health of the Navy may be endangered by the drastic reductions that are proposed by the Director of the Budget.

These items, it will be observed, have not the remotest relation to the arms agreement. There is nothing in the Naval Treaty that limits the number of cruisers, submarines or river gunboats. Five thousand additional men would not fully man the treaty Navy, it is generally acknowledged.

But certain statesmen who have assumed guardianship of the Republican party are insisting that there shall be a cut in the naval estimates to show by the Naval Treaty that a great burden has been lifted from the shoulders of the taxpayers of the country. They are not concerned so much about the fate of the Navy as about the results of the next Presidential election. It is not sufficient for their purposes that eventually, if the treaty is maintained, there will be a large saving in the cost of battleships and certain other ships. They must show a striking reduction in the cost of the Navy under the treaty at present.

Attention has frequently been called in these columns to the fact that the reduction in the cost of the Navy growing out of the Naval Treaty has been exaggerated. A careful estimate made by the Navy Department shows that the cost of battleships which were scrapped under the treaty would have been \$394,050,000 when they were in commission. This includes everything except ammunition. There had been expended on this program \$96,774,427 when the work was stopped. This would make an apparent saving of \$297,275,572.

It is these figures that are being quoted to make a showing of great economy in the Naval Treaty. But they do not tell the whole story. From this apparent saving, to begin with, at least \$70,000,000 should be subtracted. Preliminary estimates fix the cost of settling various contracts and scrapping the ships at \$70,000,000. Preliminary estimates usually fall far below the actual cost.

Then there is the estimated costs of modernizing the thirteen older capital ships retained under the treaty, which will not fall below \$30,000,000 more. This includes increasing the elevation of the guns, blisters to the under-water body, and strengthening the decks with heavier armor. This will make at least \$100,000,000 difference between the apparent saving and actual saving. The delay caused by France will probably increase these estimates, which were made shortly after the conclusion of the Peace Conference. The actual saving cannot exceed \$197,275,572; not \$297,275,572, as claimed by the treaty supporters.

There are, however, a number of elements in the cost of maintaining the treaty Navy that cannot be estimated, but will nevertheless greatly decrease the saving in capital ship construction. Had the program of the eleven capital ships been completed the majority of the thirteen older ships which came under the treaty would have been scrapped as obsolete or placed out of commission. It is not likely that there would have been any expenditures on these ships more than for mere maintenance.

Under the law, the expenditure on old ships was limited and no attempt would have been made to modernize them. Aside from the cost of modernizing these old ships there will be an increase in the cost of maintaining them over what would be required for the new capital ships if they had been completed.

One hundred and fifty million dollars is

a liberal estimate of the saving in the construction of capital ships that will result from the Naval Treaty. Of course, there is a possibility that eventually, through the stopping of battleship construction for a period of time, there will be a saving to this country, although in this saving the United States surrenders the supremacy of the sea which would have come to it through completion of the 1916 program.

The danger of the situation grows out of the apparent desire of the politicians to stop all construction of cruisers and auxiliaries and an expansion of the Air Service. There is no limitation on these except that of 10,000 tons on the cruisers. In this type of ship the other great naval powers have an acknowledged superiority over the American fleet. The American fleet has been deficient not only in light cruisers, but in battle cruisers. Under the treaty the American battle cruisers which were in process of construction will be scrapped or turned into airplane carriers.

It is evident that the preparedness forces are facing a crisis as far as the strength of the Navy is concerned. It develops that a program for this cut in the naval estimates was agreed upon before the late President Harding left for the West. It is not known at this writing whether he approved it.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt made a personal appeal to President Coolidge, in which he showed the disastrous effects of the cut in the naval estimates that have been proposed by the Director of the Budget. He was with the President for over an hour, during which time he went into many details of the naval budget. The net result of the conference was that estimates are being revised with some moderate reductions and will be submitted again when Gen. Lord returns from his vacation in September.

Col. Roosevelt insisted in his conference with the President that the Director of the Budget is proposing to load onto the Navy over half the \$128,000,000 reduction in the entire federal budget. With this reduction, Col. Roosevelt declared it would be impossible to maintain a treaty Navy.

World Conference on Airplanes

EVERYONE is in sympathy with the American Legion's proposal for a world conference for the limitation of airplane construction. Comdr. Ousley proposes to take a referendum vote of all members of Congress, all governors, a thousand editors, a hundred college presidents and other men of prominence. In all probability it would be carried by a large majority, especially as those who are in favor of the conference will be in position to decide who should have a voice in the matter.

But diplomats at Washington who have passed the amateur stage see no prospects of such a conference. In making this call for a conference the United States will occupy an entirely different position from that held by her when President Harding called the original Arms Conference. President Harding and Secretary Hughes went before the world with the proposal to give up the control of the sea as far as capital ships were concerned. It was apparent to all that if the United States would have completed the ships under construction she would have a greater tonnage than Great Britain.

Naturally, when the late President Harding and Secretary Hughes proposed to make this sacrifice the other nations could not refuse. However, it will be noted that when it came to cruisers and auxiliaries the other powers did not agree to a limitation. They also agreed to a limitation in naval bases and fortifications, much to the disadvantages of the American sea power. Comdr. Ousley of the American Legion can offer no such inducements in a proposal for the limitation of air construction as President Harding did before the Washington Arms Conference. If President Coolidge should invite the other great powers to an air conference he could not conceal the fact that he is asking France to give up her superiority in the air. He is also asking Great Britain to make concessions. And what would he have to offer on the part of this country? The other powers know what little progress this country has made in the way of developing an air force. They further realize that there is very little prospect that Congress will authorize an adequate pro-

gram. The very announcement of the cut in the Navy's estimate for an air force amounts to an assurance to the other powers that they have nothing to gain in an agreement with America for a limitation of airplane construction.

Comdr. Ousley's proposal comes at a very unfortunate time. It is feared at Washington that he will create an impression that the great powers are on the verge of limiting airplane construction. With such an impression throughout the country Congress will naturally refuse to make adequate appropriations for an air force, either for the Army or for the Navy. His proposal is apt to defeat the very end that he is endeavoring to obtain. The way to force the other great powers to an agreement is to proceed with a program which threatens to give this country the control of the air. It was the approaching supremacy of America on the sea which made it possible for President Harding and Secretary Hughes to secure a limitation on capital ship construction. They did not go a step further than this, for the reason that the American fleet was weak in its auxiliaries and in its air force.

Air Service Entries in International Air Races

WITH the exception of 1st Lt. W. M. Outcalt, A.S., O.R.C., all the American entries in the approaching international air races, which will be held in St. Louis from Oct. 1 to 3, are from the Regular Establishment. This is due to the fact that sufficient appropriations have not been provided to prepare National Guard and Reserve officers to participate in the races. The War Department is hopeful that next year some of the National Guard Air Service squadrons will have reached such a stage of development that they can enter this annual air classic. Following are the names of the pilots and alternates, with their stations and their assignment to airplanes for participation in the various events of the coming races:

No. 1, DH-4-B; pilot, Maj. Roy S. Brown, Maxwell Field; alternate, Maj. O. L. Tinker, Riley.

No. 2, DH-4-B; 1st Lt. J. J. O'Connell, El Paso; 1st Lt. E. M. Powers, S.A.I.D.

No. 3, DH-4-B; 1st Lt. W. H. Blackley, Aberdeen; 1st Lt. W. A. Maxwell, Crissy.

No. 4, DH-4-B; 1st Lt. D. M. Outcalt (O.R.C.), Cincinnati; Maj. Robertson (O.R.C.), St. Louis.

No. 5, DH-4-L; 1st Lt. H. K. Ramey, Bolling; 1st Lt. H. W. Beaton, Bolling.

No. 6, XB-1-A; 1st Lt. W. T. Larson, Kelly; 1st Lt. P. T. Wagner, Kelly.

No. 7, XB-1-A; 1st Lt. B. J. Meloy, Nashville; 1st Lt. A. S. Albrow, O.C.A.S.

No. 8, OO-4; 1st Lt. W. H. Brookley, McCook; 1st Lt. C. McMullen, Brooks.

No. 9, OO-4; Capt. R. Olds, O.C.A.S.; 1st Lt. H. N. Heisen, Langley.

No. 10, OO-5; 1st Lt. L. H. Smith, Rockwell; 1st Lt. E. B. Bobzien, Chanute.

No. 11, Le Fere; 1st Lt. S. M. Connell, Mitchell; 1st Lt. V. E. Bertrandias, Mitchell.

Event No. 5—Large Capacity Airplanes.

No. 1, Martin Bomber; pilot, Capt. E. O. Black, Langley; alternate, 1st Lt. H. D. Smith, Langley.

No. 2, Martin Bomber; 1st Lt. L. H. Wade, McCook; 1st Lt. H. D. Smith, Langley.

No. 3, Martin Bomber; 1st Lt. L. P. Arnold, Bolling; Maj. J. H. Pirie, Aberdeen.

No. 4, Martin Bomber; 1st Lt. H. L. George, Aberdeen; Maj. J. H. Pirie, Aberdeen.

No. 5, T-2; 1st Lt. H. G. Crocker, Kelly; 1st Lt. G. H. Beverley, Kelly.

No. 6, DB-1; 1st Lt. M. S. Fairchild, McCook.

No. 7, DT-2; pilot and alternate to be selected when definite assurance has been received that completion will be accomplished.

Event No. 6—High Speed Airplanes (Fulitzer).

No. 1, Verville Sperry Racer; pilot, 1st Lt. A. Pearson, McCook; alternate, 1st Lt. J. K. Cannon, Kelly.

No. 2, Curtiss Racer; 1st Lt. J. D. Corkille, Brooks; 1st Lt. H. H. Mills, Fairchild.

No. 3, Curtiss Racer; 1st Lt. W. Miller, Crissy; 1st Lt. L. V. Beau, J. F., Bolling.

Event No. 6a—Service Type Pursuit Airplanes (Mitchell Trophy).

No. 1, MB-3; pilot, 1st Lt. T. W. Blackburn, Selfridge Field; alternate, 1st Lt. Leland C. Hurd, Selfridge.

No. 2, MB-3; 1st Lt. Thomas K. Matthews, Selfridge Field; 1st Lt. Hobart R. Yeager, Selfridge.

No. 3, MB-3; 1st Lt. George P. Tourtellet, Selfridge Field; 1st Lt. Arthur G. Liggett, Selfridge.

No. 4, MB-3; 1st Lt. Russell L. Meredith, Selfridge Field; 1st Lt. Louis O. Simon, Selfridge.

No. 5, MB-3; 1st Lt. Thad Johnson, Selfridge Field; 1st Lt. Edward M. Haight, Selfridge.

THE annual reports of the Secretary of War, Gen. Pershing and the chiefs of branches will show that the progress in the training camps this summer has been beyond expectations. Informal reports from Gen. Pershing to the Secretary of War clearly indicate this. Gen. Pershing will base his report not only upon his personal inspections, but upon those that have been made by officers, both Regular and Reserve, who are on duty with the General Staff, the branches and the bureaus. On no other occasion have there been so many officers from the departments detailed to the duty of observing the progress of the work in the training camps. Inspections, or rather observations, include National Guard, Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

While there is no doubt that the efforts of both the professional and citizen soldiers will receive the highest official commendation, there will be some constructive criticism of the methods employed. Attention will also be called to the lack of equipment and facilities for the training camps.

One of the most striking deficiencies of the camps has been the shortage of Regular officers and men. Even with the liberal use of Reserve officers in the training camps there has been a shortage of officers in practically all of the camps for the administration of the affairs of the camps and the instruction of the personnel. Frequently the number of Regular and Reserve officers who have been on duty at the camps has not been equal to the quota of the officers for the tactical units at war strength. There was more work for officers to do than they had time for, even by working way into the night.

The shortage of enlisted men in the Regular organizations, it was generally acknowledged, interfered frequently with the progress of the training. In some camps the Regular Army units were completely stripped of their enlisted personnel and there were no Regulars with which to make demonstrations for instructional purposes. Both officers and men of the Regular units were employed in the administration of the affairs of the camps and in instruction. In other camps the Regular organizations were kept intact by filling them with the O.R.C. and the C.M.T.C.

Some of the observers from the Department have expressed the opinion that the camp commanders could economize to a great extent in the use of Regular enlisted men by the employment of C.M.T.C. students on duty that was discharged by the Regulars. This, it is claimed, could be done without interfering with the training of the students. In fact, the duty in most instances would be practical instruction for the students, and real soldiering.

Striking of tents for the camps is an instance that has been decided. According to reports received at the War Department, most of the camp commanders directed the Regulars to put up the camp for the citizen camps. It is suggested that all that the Regulars should do is to survey the camp and distribute the tents. Then a non-com. or older enlisted man could be assigned to each squad of the C.M.T.C. students. Under the direction of these non-coms. and older enlisted men the students could erect their own tents. The striking and breaking of camp is an important part of the duty of a soldier, and it is believed that the students would enjoy this as well as the drill and other exercises. If they made their own camps and policed them the students would take a greater interest in their quarters.

The War Department is not inclined to criticize the camp commanders for this policy. It is recognized that the camp commanders were very anxious to make the young men who turned out for the camps satisfied with their work. It is evident that they feared that they would make too great demands upon the students, and in this respect they have learned backwards in their efforts to encourage the students.

At the same time it is insisted that to make the camps a success with the increases that are expected in citizen soldiers next year there must be two changes:

1. There must be more Regulars for professional instructors.
2. The citizen soldiers must be employed to a greater extent on duty that is of a useful character in maintaining camps. This applies to administrative duties as well as that of maintaining the camps.

Proposed Revision Promotion List

A CORRESPONDENT submits a plan for revision of the present single list promotion law, under which, he says, credit is given for every kind of service in a degree in proportion to its military value.

"I do not claim to have touched everything of military value," says the writer, "for I have not, such as cadet service at a college or non-commissioned service in the National Guard. I purposely omitted these for the reason that I did not believe the official records of the various states of the War Department or the colleges would contain sufficiently accurate data to make it of record in a law that is subjected to so much criticism. If it can be properly included I would surely advocate it, especially should it be agricultural college or non-commissioned service on the Mexican border with the Guard."

Suggested Plan for Revising Promotion List.

(It was rumored that this plan was too complicated. Even so, it would have been easier than passing all the laws that have been passed without being any nearer a solution. Hard problems are not solved easily. Slipshod, loose construction always adds problems.)

1. Relative to the matter of revision of the Promotion List, and letter Senators Wadsworth and McKellar to Secretary of War, asking that a board of officers be appointed to investigate and report on amendments that would better the situation, the following is suggested as a comprehensive and impartial method of determining position on said list:

(a) Credit to be given for length of non-commissioned service, Regular Army, and commissioned service and rank attained by assigning coefficients for each day's service. For example:

For Corporal, Regular Army, coefficient....	1/4
For Sergeant, Regular Army, coefficient....	1/2
For 1st Sergt., or Sergt.-Maj., Reg. Army....	3/4
For 2d Lieutenant, coefficient.....	1
For 1st Lieutenant, coefficient.....	2
For Captain, coefficient.....	3
For Major, coefficient.....	4
For Lieutenant Colonel, coefficient.....	5
For Colonel, coefficient.....	6

(b) The number indicating the sum total of each officer's coefficient be taken as his number on the promotion list.

(c) The following service should count in the manner specified below:

Character of service.	Relative coefficient.
Regular Army, active duty O.R.C. and Volunteers.	Full credit in rank held.
Service in National Army, National Guard after July 15, 1917.	Full credit in rank held.
Federalized National Guard service, 1916.	1/2 of actual service in rank held.
Philippine Constabulary service.	1/7 of actual service in rank held.
National Guard, not Federalized service since Jan. 1, 1903.	Full credit in rank commissioned.
Training Camp service, or service as contract surgeon or veterinarian.	100 files for each year over average age of rank now held.
Age.	1/12 of time served in rank held.
Officers' Reserve Corps, on active duty.	1/7 of time attended in rank commissioned at completion of course.
West Point service, April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918.	1/4 for each day's service as a Corporal; 1/2 as a Sergeant; 3/4 as 1st Sergeant or Sergeant-Major.
Service in non-commissioned grades, Regular Army.	

(d) Provided that graduates of West Point since April 6, 1917, by reason of their being allowed to count their schooling, shall not precede any former graduate on the Promotion List. And provided that officers who entered the Regular Army prior to April 6, 1917, through competitive examination, shall not be preceded on the Promotion List by officers heretofore junior to them, by reason of the latter being able to receive credit for West Point service.

2. Service in the National Army, National Guard after drafted into service, July 15, 1917, Regular Army and active duty in Officers' Reserve Corps are all on an equal basis and should count for full credit in the rank held.

3. National Guard, Federalized service, should count in full in the rank held. It was intensive training, twenty-four hours a day, under Regular Army supervision and war conditions, and was served without the glamor and popularity of the service in the late war. This pertains particularly to the Mexican affair.

4. Constabulary service because they

took active part in conquering the Philippines, thereby taking all risks and fighting shoulder to shoulder with our Regular Army. Many of the Constabulary officers resigned from the Regular Service to enter the Constabulary and although continuously protecting the frontier in an official capacity, they get no credit whatsoever.

5. National Guard service, since passage of Dick bill, Jan. 21, 1903, "Not Federalized," should count for at least one-seventh of the length of said service in the rank held, for the reason that the Guard drilled one day each week at the least and spent two weeks in camp. Officers' time was occupied much more than this in preparation for drills, camps, non-commissioned schools, week-end marches, etc., and all without pay, to uphold preparedness and universal training. Pay bill of June 10, 1922, recognizes 75 per cent. of commissioned service. It would not be difficult to obtain the National Guard service of officers favorably effective, for the reason that certificates of service have already been filed with War Department as required by act of June 10, 1922. (Pay bill.)

6. Officers with training camp service should be on a par with those who entered from civil life without going to camp or to Leavenworth School, whose service counts from the beginning. For example: My own case. I was senior captain in the National Guard and resigned to enter training camp, thereby technically losing service from the Guard which was Federalized to end of training camp, Nov. 27, 1917. Yet I was actually in service, and the change was made because the War Department was urging all to attend training camps. At this time there was nothing definite that Guard would ever be called out as a unit.

7. Age-arbitrary number of files, for example, 50 or 100 for each year that any officer is above the average age of officers of his rank. This to give partial credit for those fine military characteristics of every successful tactician, and which generally comes only with maturity. Viz: Experience with men, tact, judgment, successful business training in the school of adversity and hard knocks.

8. Officers' Reserve Corps, inactive duty, one-twelfth of time served, simply to acknowledge such service as being worthy and honorable and in accordance with the desire of the Government at time when actual war was not the impelling force. These men put in considerable time in study and preparation for possible future service.

9. West Point schooling for one-seventh of the time in attendance in the rank in which commissioned from the institution, for the reason that approximately one-seventh of the schooling is purely military and six-sevenths scholastic training. The dates, April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, are

Character of service.	Relative coefficient.
Regular Army, active duty O.R.C. and Volunteers.	Full credit in rank held.
Service in National Army, National Guard after July 15, 1917.	Full credit in rank held.
Federalized National Guard service, 1916.	1/2 of actual service in rank held.
Philippine Constabulary service.	1/7 of actual service in rank held.
National Guard, not Federalized service since Jan. 1, 1903.	Full credit in rank commissioned.
Training Camp service, or service as contract surgeon or veterinarian.	100 files for each year over average age of rank now held.
Age.	1/12 of time served in rank held.
Officers' Reserve Corps, on active duty.	1/7 of time attended in rank commissioned at completion of course.
West Point service, April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918.	1/4 for each day's service as a Corporal; 1/2 as a Sergeant; 3/4 as 1st Sergeant or Sergeant-Major.
Service in non-commissioned grades, Regular Army.	

inserted following the sub-division West Point service under Character of service in paragraph one above, in that this will compare with other service rendered between those dates under the act of June 4, 1920. What is stated in paragraph 12 following will apply to this class of service.

10. Service in the Regular Army as a non-commissioned officer, while never before considered in computing commissioned rank, nevertheless was valuable training and the old "non-com." should be given credit for his work and in this peculiar situation, where the old custom of determining rank by length of commissioned service must be modified, it is only just that this "non-com." service be recognized and given a value, however small or large it might be.

11. In event of a tie, length of enlisted service in Regular Army or Guard, and in event of a further tie, then actual age should be the determining factor. To illustrate the above principles, the following examples are cited:

Remount Report of Breeding Activities

A JOINT report has just been issued by the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps and the American Remount Association on breeding operations for 1922. At the present time 285 stallions belonging to the Army are now used for breeding purposes. They are distributed among the different states, and many of them are donated by public-spirited citizens for the benefit of farmers and breeders with whom the Army co-operates. The breeding activities for 1922 show that 6,790 mares were bred to 219 stallions, and it is estimated that more than 3,000 colts have been foaled.

The report devotes considerable space to the threatened passing of the riding horse and goes so far as to say that at the present time it is almost impossible to obtain, in any numbers, riding horses of good breeding, type and conformation for either military or commercial purposes.

In speaking of the results so far obtained, the report says:

"The results thus far are, therefore, exceedingly encouraging, and render it certain that, within the lapse of a comparatively short period of time, if the remount breeding operations, so auspiciously begun, are continued without interruption, there will be in the country a considerable number of excellent half-bred horses

which, when placed on the market, will command exceedingly good prices, and will do much to meet the ever-growing demand for horses for the farm, for cow-horses, for hunters and for polo ponies."

While the main object of the remount breeding plan is to produce better riding animals, efforts are also being made to eliminate worthless scrubs which have no salable value and cost as much to produce as do the good animals. A summarization of the report says:

"There is a great need for this type of horse in the Army, in industrial life, and in the field of sport."

"The Government has charged the Remount Service with the all-important work of eliminating the worthless scrub and of supplanting him by a useful type."

"There are powerful combinations whose interests are inimical to those of the horse and which at times foster legislation that spells disaster for all horse breeding activities."

THE present authorized strength of the standing army of Great Britain, all ranks, as compared with 1913-14, including the British army in India, according to a statement made by the Under Secretary of War, printed in the Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette of London of Aug. 11 is as follows: 1913-14, 259,197; 1923-24, 229,238. The former figure includes 1,005 on account of the Royal Flying Corps.

Capt. "A"—Attended West Point, April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918 (580 days), and commissioned 2d Lt.	(1/7x580x1)	82.8
1 year as 2d Lt., Regular Army.....	(365x1)	365
1 year as 1st Lt., Regular Army.....	(365x2)	730
4 months as Capt., Regular Army.....	(4x30x3)	360
		1537.8
Capt. "B"—1 year as Capt., Regular Army.....	(365x1)	365
1 year as 1st Sgt., Regular Army.....	(365x1/2)	182.50
2 months as Sgt.-Maj., Regular Army.....	(2x30x3)	45.00
1 year as 2d Lt., O.R.C. (inactive duty).....	(1/2 x 365x2)	165.00
1 year as 1st Lt., O.R.C.....	(365x2)	730.00
2 years as Capt., O.R.C. and Regular Army.....	(2x365x3)	2190.00
		3677.50
Capt. "C"—1 year as 2d Lt., not Federalized.....	(1/7x365x1)	52.1
4 months as 2d Lt., N.G., Federalized.....	(1/2 x 365x1)	182.5
1 year as 1st Lt., Army of U.S.....	(365x2)	730.
1 year as Capt., Army of U.S. and R.A.....	(365x3)	1095.
		2059.6
Capt. "D"—10 years as Capt., N.G., not Federalized.....	(1/7x10x365x3)	1564.3
4 months as Capt., N.G., Federalized.....	(4x30x3)	360
3 months Training Camp, Com. Capt.....	(3x30x3)	270
3 years as Capt., Regular Army and O.R.C.,—active duty.....	(3x365x3)	3285
		5479.3
Capt. "E"—3 years as Capt., N.A. and R.A.....	(3x365x3)	3285
8 years above average age of Capt.....	(8x100)	800
		4085
Maj. "F"—2 years as 2d Lt., Regular Army.....	(2x365x1)	730
2 years as 1st Lt., Regular Army.....	(2x365x2)	1460
1 year as Capt., Regular Army.....	(1x365x3)	1095
1 year as Maj., Regular Army.....	(1x365x4)	1460
1 year as Lt. Col., Regular Army.....	(1x365x5)	1825
1 month as Maj., Regular Army.....	(30x4)	120
		6690

The list would obviously be arranged with the officer having largest total at top list and down to smallest total. Consecutive numbers from one to whatever the total number of officers is should then be assigned. The highest ranking officer being No. 1 on the Promotion List, and so on, to the lowest ranking officers. To illustrate how the list of above officers would appear.

Name.	Sum total of coefficients.	Number on Promotion List.
Maj. "F".....	6690	1
Capt. "D".....	5479.3	2
Capt. "E".....	4085	3
Capt. "B".....	3677.50	4
Capt. "C".....	2059.6	5
Capt. "A".....	1537.8	6

Under the above methods, no officer would have to be demoted in case it was found that his total number of coefficients gave him a Promotion List number among the next lower rank. He would retain the rank held, but would be promoted to the next higher rank when his number was reached. In other words, he would now be detained longer in his present rank because he had been promoted to his rank too soon.

12. It is desired to call attention to the principle involved rather than to the particular coefficients and exponents assigned. If some scientific method could be used to determine ratio of values between different classes of service, then the principles and methods herein suggested will give credit for length of commissioned service and rank attained in exact proportion to the time held, and class of service rendered, no matter where or when held, or in what branch. Be it known that any sort of military service, however slight, is better than no service, and the man who was in the National Guard or the Officers'

Reserve Corps in peace times, deserves credit for this service in some small degree over the man who saw fit to remain far away from military service until the day came when we actually entered the conflict.

13. In re the matter of dates, April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, as determined in the act of June 4, 1920, if changed at all, should be changed to read April 6, 1917, to Oct. 31, 1919, as on the latter date practically all temporary officers who had determined to remain in the Service permanently, and had signed statements to that effect, were discharged by order, "without prejudice toward future appointment," while those who left the Service earlier were so discharged at their request, because they were anxious to beat their brothers in arms to the more lucrative civil positions. However, should the later date be amended to read July 1, 1920, the few months that any officers were out of the Service, provided that they had signified their intentions of remaining in the Service before being discharged, should not count against them, but should count as if actually served, in that the few who were fortunate in remaining in (generally officers who had been enlisted men and who were kept in by seniors to give them benefit for higher salary, believing that they would soon revert to their former status anyway, and during this time should have preference over officers from civil life who in any event would soon be out of the Service entirely, provisions of the act of June 4, 1920, not yet known), until they were commissioned in the Regular Army on July 1, 1920, should not have the advantage and pass them on the Promotion List.

G. W. S.

Mileage Due Officers Transport Travel

THE conditions under which officers should receive mileage although traveling by transport are described in an opinion by Ansell and Bailey. The opinion was given in response to quite a number of inquiries which have been sent to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's claims department. In the following signed opinion Ansell and Bailey go into the question at considerable length and cite the authorities on the subject.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CLAIMS DEPARTMENT, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You refer to us, asking that we respond thereto and express our views upon any legal question suggested thereby, the inquiry submitted to you asking why it was that during the period from the close of the war to July 1, 1922, officers of the Army ordered from coast to coast of continental United States on government transport by way of the Panama Canal were allowed no mileage.

We may assume that such orders specifying that the travel should be by sea route from coast port to coast port by way of the Canal on government transport were given infrequently or not at all prior to the time when as a result of our participation in the war our military authorities found sufficient transports available to enable them thus to route officers and organizations changing station from one coast to another rather than by the transcontinental railroads, the only method of travel practically and legally available up to that time to officers changing station from coast to coast on a mileage status. To such availability of transport was doubtless due the initiation of such orders specifying the sea route by way of the Canal. All travel performed prior to midnight June 30—July 1, 1922—was governed by the mileage laws then in existence, namely, the act of July 12, 1906, whereas all travel after said midnight was and is governed by the mileage law contained in the Service Pay bill, Sec. 12, act of June 10, 1922, effective after the said midnight, prescribing 8 cents a mile for the shortest usually traveled route except for travel "outside the limits of the United States in North America," for which actual expenses only are payable.

The mileage law in effect up to the said midnight, the application of which is drawn in question by the inquiry, provided, so far as here material, for 7 cents a mile over the shortest usually traveled route, with the proviso, however—

That for all sea travel actual expenses only shall be paid . . . but for the purpose of determining allowances for all travel under orders, or for officers and enlisted men on discharge, travel in the Philippine Archipelago, the Hawaiian Archipelago, the home waters of the United States, and between the United States and Alaska shall not be regarded as sea travel and shall be paid for at the rates established by law for land travel within the boundaries of the United States.

In the case of Capt. George A. Moore, U.S.A., the Comptroller General, in a lengthy opinion dated June 2, 1922, held that the travel of this officer from Mare Island Navy Yard on the transport Henderson via the Canal to Hampton Roads, the prescribed sea part of his journey in changing station from the Presidio of Monterey to Washington, was sea travel and not travel "in the home waters of the United States" within the meaning of the above quoted proviso for which actual expenses only were payable and not mileage.

Needless to say, the terms "sea travel" and "travel in the home waters of the United States" are not terms of fixed meaning and are subject to construction and differences of view. The decision in the Moore case denying the mileage rests upon no precedent in point, but finds by analogy its only judicial authority in the case of *United States v. Smith*, 197 U.S. 386, where, the jurisdiction of a naval court-martial being questioned on the ground that it was convened by the commander in the harbor of Manila in contravention of the article enjoining that no commander of a fleet or squadron in the waters of the United States shall convene such courts without express authority from the President, the court held that, in view of the purpose of that article and the fact that it was enacted before we acquired any insular possessions or even Alaska, the term "waters of the United States" applied only to those waters within what had been termed by Congress as "the continental limits of the United States"; that is, the United States in the popular sense of the term. It is obvious, we think, that that case has no application whatever to the question decided, but such light as it may be thought to throw upon the question at all would show it to be in harmony with

the view that travel in home waters when both its termini are in the continental limits of the United States as popularly understood. The Moore decision finds its sole practical support in the argument that inasmuch as travel from coast to coast by way of the Canal did not become possible until after the enactment of the 1906 mileage statute, mileage for such travel could not have been contemplated by Congress. This, we think, is a consideration which all judicial authority would disregard as not properly pertinent to the construction of the statute. It is not difficult to remember that under the mileage statutes in force in 1898 and up to the act of March 3, 1899, establishing a different rule, mileage was paid for travel to and from our overseas military stations, although it might with greater truth have been said that those statutes could not have contemplated such particular travel.

We think the construction prescribed by the Army Regulation, made pursuant to and in execution of the act of 1906, is the proper construction, and that, even if the doubt looking at the question *res integra* were graver than it is, the construction there made pursuant to and in execution of the act and of long standing would be entitled to be respected as the correct construction. That regulation provides (Par. 1279, Reg. 1913) that—

Travel . . . in the Philippine Archipelago, the Hawaiian Archipelago, and in the home waters of the United States is confined to travel in which both termini of the journey are in one of the above places.

Moreover, we think that construction finds judicial authority in *Hutchins v. United States*, 27 Ct. Cls. 137, affirmed, 157 U.S. 542, in which it was held, in the case of a Navy mileage statute, that—

Whether travel is abroad or within the United States should be determined by the termini of the journey rather than by the route actually taken.

The fact that the statute expressly provides that travel "between the United States and Alaska shall not be regarded as sea travel" not only justifies no inference contrary to the view here taken, but instead confirms it by specifically providing for mileage travel between that possession which, while on the continent, is not a part of continental United States as popularly considered.

It is our conclusion that the proper construction of the statute requires the payment of mileage, if not over the longer sea route actually traveled as ordered, at least as computed over the shortest usually traveled land route.

ANSSELL & BAILEY.

Comptroller General Heeds Not Courts' Decision

THE Comptroller General has again indicated that it is his settled policy not to accept the decision in a test case in dealing with a claim which comes under the same law. Last December, the Supreme Court held that Marine officers who were required to waive their uniform gratuity prior to their acceptance of a commission in Reserve were entitled to receive this allowance. It is a well established principle that an officer may not waive a statutory right.

Through King and King, immediately following the decision, the officers filed their remaining claims with the Comptroller General. He declined to allow them on the ground that he desired to wait the outcome in a Naval Reserve case then pending in the Supreme Court. Another suit was filed in the Court of Claims by the attorneys in behalf of each of the claimants and judgments were obtained in the closing days of the sessions of the court. The arguments of the Comptroller in the cases were fully presented by John C. Ewing, special assistant to the Attorney General, which the court promptly overruled.

Fortunately for the claimants the Comptroller cannot review the decisions of the Court of Claims. The Comptroller General's attitude makes it necessary to go to the Court of Claims with each individual case. This will probably be his policy in dealing with all of the rental allowance claims which grow out of his decisions.

Disadvantage of Consolidated Air Service

(Continued from page 1245)

without even being seen, while a soldier, with an untrained nautical eye, may have to approach so close that he will be driven off by hostile planes without getting any information at all.

The foregoing is but one of many ramifications of why a naval aviator must be primarily a naval person. One can readily imagine, for example, the difficulties of

the commander of a bombing plane in distinguishing between friendly and hostile ships in a fleet action. The great numbers of ships engaged, the multiplicity of their types, the inevitable dispersion of each fleet into widely separated groups, the frequent and rapid change of course and relative position of each, may easily result in fatal mistakes from the air.

Soldier bombers may deliver a beautifully executed bombing attack with large air forces against their own battleships, cruisers, submarines or destroyers, under many circumstances where a sailor would avoid the error.

The difficulties and dangers of a naval aviator's participating in operations with troops ashore are similar. During war we cannot effectively use sailors ashore nor soldiers afloat without paying a heavy price in inefficiency. Naval and military aviation cannot be scrambled without impairing the national defense.

U.S. Submarines Win Engineering Trophies

THE Engineering trophy for vessels of the submarine class has been awarded to the U.S.S. S-15. The members of the engineers' force will be awarded a prize of \$10 each. Lt. (j.g.) G. C. Dyer, in command of the S-15, will receive a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy.

The S-4 and O-6 stood second and third respectively in the engineering competition. Lt. H. W. Zirol, in command of the S-4, and Lt. J. W. Quackenbush, in command of the O-6, will receive letters of recognition.

The U.S.S. R-13 made the greatest improvement in her score in engineering over that of the previous year of any vessel in the submarine class. The members of the engineers' force will be awarded a prize of \$5 per man. Lt. J. H. Conyne and Lt. S. S. Murray, who commanded her during the year, will receive letters of recognition.

British Army and U.S. Army Polo Teams to Meet

LT. GEN. SIR BEAUVOIR DE LISLE and his British army polo team sailed Aug. 18 on the Mauretania to compete with the U.S. Army polo team in the matches to be held at the Meadow Brook Club beginning Sept. 8. Twenty-five first-class ponies, all the property of the Army officers themselves or the British War Department, sailed on the same date.

The quartet of poloists that Gen. de Lisle is bringing with him leaves no doubt of the British determination to carry away the honors in the first international military polo championship ever held in the United States. Their team will line up with Lt. Col. T. P. Melville, 17th Lancers, No. 1; Maj. F. D. Hurdall, 14th Hussars, No. 2; Lt. Col. J. D. Y. Bingham, 15th Hussars, No. 3, and Maj. Vivian Lockett, 17th Hussars, No. 4.

The latest handicap ratings give this quartet the formidable total of 34 goals, apportioned as follows: Col. Melville, 7; Maj. Hurdall, 8; Col. Bingham, 8, and Maj. Lockett, 10. Whether collectively this team can actually measure up to the high total of its individual stars with naturally depend largely on the length of time they have played together and the opportunity thus afforded them to develop the team work so essential in polo. But with Maj. Lockett, the famous international back, captaining the team and Hurdall playing with him again as he did in last year's matches, these figures are probably an accurate barometer of the high class opposition our Cavalry officers will encounter.

The U.S. Army team has no such high handicap rating, its aggregate rating being but 19 goals. It has been going exceptionally strong at Narragansett Pier this month, where they have been defending the junior championship of the United States won by them last year. With Maj. A. H. Wilson at No. 1; Maj. J. K. Herr, No. 2; Col. Lewis Brown, No. 3, and Maj. Beard at back, the Army has a combination whose team work is superb and whose hard riding and spirit are probably not fully discounted in the team's aggregate handicap rating.

Although the difference between the ratings of the two teams is about 14 goals, nevertheless these matches will be played without handicap and the American players are not worried a particle by the apparent paper superiority of the Britishers. Under the leadership of Col. Lewis Brown our Army team has developed a fighting spirit that has enabled them to pull many a victory out of the fire by a splendid rally in the closing chukkers of the game.

Reservations for these games may be made at the Polo Association at 347 Madison avenue, New York city.

Classification of Service Claims

THE subjoined notice is printed at the request of Capt. Coffey, who is making an effort to get in contact with former Army officers who were deprived of their rental allowance during their leave of absence previous to separation from the Service. The amount involved to each officer is not large, and it will be necessary for them to co-operate in order to bring a test case and secure relief from the unjust decision of the Comptroller General.

The only part that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will take in the case is to open its columns to former officers in any effort that they may make in bringing a case in the Court of Claims.

This case will be known as "Class No. 1." An analysis of the Comptroller General's opinions indicates that there will be seven or eight classes. Some of the officers in other classes have already indicated a desire to carry their cases to the Court of Claims, and they will receive the same treatment from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Again it is stated that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will make no charge for the publication of such notices. Furthermore, it will obtain an opinion from Ansell and Bailey on any of these questions without cost to the officers or enlisted men of the Services. The rendering of an opinion places the claimant under no obligations either to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL or to Ansell and Bailey. It is for the claimant to decide how he will proceed after he has received the opinion.

Class No. 1.—For rental allowance for the period of leave accrued and granted to Army officers prior to honorable discharge under recent legislation requiring reduction in commissioned personnel and denied by Comptroller General's decision July 21, 1923.

Those affected are requested to communicate with Capt. P. T. Coffey, 41 Home Life Building, Washington, D.C.

DIGEST OF COMPTROLLER'S DECISION.

A dependent relative must be designated by the officer in order to entitle such dependent relative under the provisions of the act of Dec. 7, 1919, to the six months' pay of an officer whose death is a result of wounds or disease incurred in the Service. Where a form of designation, signed by the officer, is found among his papers after his death the beneficiary named therein is entitled to the six months' pay, notwithstanding the fact that the form is not executed and filed in accordance with Par. 1385, Army Regulations. (Aug. 16, 1923.)

A Naval Reserve officer who had graduated at the Naval Academy and who, having resigned as a midshipman, was enrolled as a confirmed ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve, Class 6, without further examination, is not entitled to retain pay as an ensign confirmed, notwithstanding that the procedure followed in his case was in accordance with the Bureau of Navigation manual. While the passing of the final examination for graduation is all the professional examination required to establish qualification for commission as ensign in the Regular Navy, the language of the act of Aug. 29, 1916, for the Naval Reserve Forces, specifically naming "former midshipmen" and providing for appointment "in class or rank last held by them," leads to grave doubt as to the correctness of enrolling the officer in question as a confirmed ensign without compliance with the provision of law, requiring an examination and recommendation by the board of three naval officers. Had his case been presented to such board, which was not done, it might have taken into consideration his final examination at the Naval Academy as establishing his qualification for confirmation as an ensign, and have made recommendation accordingly. (Aug. 13, 1923.)

THE AMERICAN.

Dedicated to U.S. Naval Academy by Mrs. George H. Tichenor, Jr.*

Made in the image and form of his God,
With head reared aloft and feet to the sod,
His bosom unbared, his eyes to the sky,
He knows no defeat, he fears not to die.

Born but to conquer, in God is his trust.
Truly defiant, he loves but the just.
Never to yield save to God's great command;
Truly a spirit most noble and grand.

Ready to conquer, when conquer he must,
In God is his faith, in God is his trust.
Womanly soul with love undefiled
Gave thee to earth—American child.

A gift to her country, a boon to the world,
With the Stars and the Stripes around thee unfurled—
The one thing omitted from thy brave manly breast—
God gave thee from Heaven the crown of success.

*Granddaughter of Col. Marshall J. Smith, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Army Mounts in Endurance Ride

BESIDES a formidable string of Army mounts which will be entered in the 1923 Endurance Ride, which will be held in and about Avon, Livingston county, N. Y., from Oct. 15 to 20, there will also be a strong representation of Morgan horses and, as usual, Mr. W. H. Brown of Berlin, N.H., will enter a large contingent of Arabs. Five days will be devoted to this endurance ride, which will include sixty miles of riding per day, regardless of the weather, or a total of 300 miles.

According to present plans, the start will be made at the old Wadsworth place each morning, and the course of the five different starts will be plainly marked, which will be followed by all of the contestants.

At the present time five Army officers have been designated to compete in the ride. Capt. H. D. Watkins, Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., riding Norfolk Star, a regular thoroughbred horse, not only won the Colorado endurance ride recently, but won the same event last year riding the same horse, which is unprecedented. Lt. Maxwell M. Corpening, 18th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla., won second honors in this ride with Nintu, a thoroughbred mare. These two officers, who are entered in the coming eastern competition, are naturally considered great favorites for carrying off the honors, as it is believed that the Colorado ride this year was more difficult than the New York event will be.

Maj. Charles L. Scott, Q.M.C., Fort Myer, Va., who won fourth place in this endurance race in both 1921 and 1922, has been entered in the coming competition and will ride Pathfinder. Maj. E. G. Cullum, Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, will ride Vagrant. Maj. Cullum was a contestant in the 1921 ride, but his horse went out on the third day. Maj. J. M. Wainwright, 3d Cav., Fort Myer, Va., is expecting to compete, and there will be in all probability a number of other entries from the 3d Cavalry.

Six or seven of the Morgan horses are already in training for the event under the general direction of Mr. C. C. Stillman. The 1923 ride, it is believed, will attract the best mounts in America, and a number of records are expected to be broken. In Norfolk Star, Nintu, Pathfinder, the Army will present a formidable thoroughbred which it is contemplated to enter the Army will present a formidable string which will give an excellent account of themselves in the five-day grueling ride.

Army Officers to Take Part in Various Horse Shows

SIX Army officers will participate in a number of fairs and horse shows beginning at Rochester, N.Y., on Sept. 3 and concluding at the Boston Fair Oct. 6. Among the other exhibits in which the Army mounts will compete are Syracuse, Springfield, Mass., and Brocton, Mass. It is also contemplated to take part in the Bryn Mawr horse show, which will be held from Sept. 26 to 29. This representation of fine Army mounts will include some of Gen. Pershing's jumping horses, a few of the Olympic prospects, as well as the rough riding squad from the 3d Cavalry.

With the exception of Maj. E. G. Cullum of the Remount Service of the Quartermaster Corps, all the officers to compete are from the Cavalry. They are as follows:

Maj. John A. Barry, Maj. E. G. Cullum, Maj. Sloan Doak, Capt. Arthur P. Thayer, 1st Lts. Paul McD. Robinet and Marcus E. Jones. It is also hoped that Maj. Edgar W. Taulbee, Cav., from West Point, N.Y., will be able to attend with this contingent.

Infantry Rifle Team to Shoot in Sea Girt Matches

TWENTY-ONE members of the Army Infantry rifle team, now in training at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for the National Matches, which will be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, will make the trip to Sea Girt, N.J., at their own expense, where they will compete in the thirtieth annual Sea Girt Interstate Rifle Tournament, beginning Aug. 27 and concluding Sept. 5. Over fifty special matches are on the program, which will be contested by both Regulars and National Guardsmen.

Lack of appropriations made it impossible for the War Department to send Service teams to the New Jersey shoot, but, as was the case last year, members of the Infantry team will bear their own ex-

penses, with the approval of the War Department.

National Guard teams from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and other eastern states will be present.

Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer of New Jersey, who is treasurer of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, under whose auspices the Sea Girt matches are held, extended an invitation to the Services to participate in the shoot, but it is believed that the Infantry, and possibly the Marine Corps, will be the only teams from the Regular establishments who will compete.

Itinerary of Flagship of United States Fleet

THE itinerary of the U.S.S. Seattle, flagship of Adm. Robert E. Coontz, commanding the United States Fleet, from Aug. 18 to Nov. 13, 1923, was made public this week at the Navy Department. The Seattle left Astoria Aug. 20, and before reaching her destination at New York, will proceed down the western coast and through the canal making a number of stops as indicated below. She is due to arrive at New York on Nov. 13. Following is the approved itinerary:

Arrive—
Astoria Aug. 18; leave Aug. 20.
Seattle Aug. 21; visit other Puget Sound ports.
Port Angeles Aug. 26; leave Aug. 27.
San Francisco Aug. 31; leave Sept. 8.
San Diego Sept. 10; leave Sept. 17.
San Pedro Sept. 18; leave Oct. 11.
San Francisco Oct. 13; leave Oct. 20.
Canal Zone Nov. 1; leave Nov. 3.
Culebra Nov. 7; leave Nov. 8.
New York Nov. 13.

Quartermaster Corps Subsistence School Opens

THE following is a list of the faculty and students at the Quartermaster Corps Subsistence School at 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill., which opened on Aug. 1 for the 1923-24 course:

Faculty.—Col. Clifford Game, Q.M.C., commandant; Maj. Robert M. Littlejohn, Q.M.C., assistant commandant and senior instructor; Capt. H. W. Koster, Q.M.C., and J. H. White, O.R.C., instructors; Master Sergt. Albert Tague, Q.M.C., instructor and acting secretary; Capt. R. T. Willkie, Q.M.C., and 1st Lt. E. L. P. Treuthardt, Q.M.C., student instructors.

Students.—Capt. R. K. Smith, W. K. Harvey, W. T. Connatser, Edward Raeder, J. S. Scally, all Q.M.C.; 1st Lt. George Wald, Q.M.C.; 1st Lt. Louis Fanic, French army; 1st Lts. A. W. Eldred, T. M. Schnotla, L. S. Steeves, J. E. Sanner, all S.C.; U.S.N.; Wnt. Officers Sandy Grant, Herman Logan, R. E. Kelley, U.S. A.; Master Sergt. Jay C. Shugert, Q.M. C.; Tech. Sergt. S. S. Sprague, Q.M.C.; Tech. Sergt. Paul Yeatman, Q.M.C.

Army Notes

RESERVE officers now in training at Camp Meade, Md., completed their first week of training by commanding companies of the 12th and 34th Infantry regiments in a parade which was reviewed by Brig. Gen. H. B. Fiske, commanding officer of this camp. After the review the troops were massed and Gen. Fiske commended them for the splendid appearance which they made in Washington when they participated in the funeral procession of the late President Harding. He also complimented the Reserve officers for their efficient handling of the troops in the review. The depleted strength of the Regular Army was brought home to the Reservists when the two Infantry regiments which are on duty at Camp Meade numbered slightly more than 400 men.

THE transfer of a number of Air Service officers at Clark Field, Pampanga, P.I., has necessitated a change of station for four former members of the 3d Squadron. First Lts. Frank M. Bartlett, H. G. Woodward, Charles R. Evans and 2d Lt. Carl H. Barrett, have moved to Corregidor as members of the 2d Observation squadron. Capt. David W. Bedinger, M. C., flight surgeon at Clark Field, has also been transferred to Corregidor.

RECENTLY at Camp Bullis, Texas, an aerial demonstration consisting of practically every phase of aerial attack, demolition, etc., was given before the Regular Army, National Guard, Reserve officers and a large gathering of San Antonians by the 3d Attack Group, Kelly Field, Texas. The maneuver consisted of an offensive movement against outlined

enemy positions and was participated in by practically every type of modern arms. Fifty-pound demolition bombs as well as front and turret guns were used and the nine planes constituting the formation, completely obliterated the target in less than ten minutes. All types of problems were shown, including Infantry contact, artillery adjustment, surveillance, bombing, attack, etc., the problems being directed and handled by Brig. Gen. Paul B. Malone, commanding the 2d Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Travis.

WORK has been started on three T.C. airships on a contract recently awarded by the Air Service. The T.C. is the latest large size training ship in use by the Air Service. It has a capacity of 200,000 cubic feet, length overall 195.81 feet and a maximum diameter of 44.54 feet. The ships carry a crew of six men and have a cruising radius of 1,630 miles at 47 miles per hour and a maximum speed of 60 miles an hour, being powered with two Wright Type I engines mounted on out-riggers just forward of midships of the car. It is expected that all three of these ships will be completed and in service within a year.

THE Air Service of the 9th Corps Area is co-operating with the forestry service in combatting the forest fires now raging in the Santa Barbara National Forest. On Aug. 3, 1st Lt. C. C. Moseley, Air Ser., piloted a plane over the burning district with the chief forester as a passenger. On Aug. 6 a plane piloted by Lt. Lowell Smith, A.S., was furnished from Rockwell Field for the same purpose. These aerial reconnaissances are to assist the foresters in disposing their men and material to the best advantage.

RADIO fans of America will be banded together as a nation-wide reserve force to man Uncle Sam's wireless stations in a national emergency, if plans submitted to the Chief of Army Air Service by John R. Irwin, a New York radio engineer, of 4 West 50th street, are adopted. Enrolment of radio enthusiasts in the Enlisted Reserve Corps as a first step of the project is urged by Mr. Irwin, who holds a commission as lieutenant of Air Service, Organized Reserves. Later qualified radio men will be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps, according to the plan. Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, commanding general of the 2d Corps Area, has been designated by the War Department to determine the practicability of the plan.

UNDER date of Aug. 17, 1923, The Adjutant General of the Army in a circular letter says: "Referring to mimeograph letters from this office dated Dec. 29, 1922, Jan. 26, 1923 and Feb. 1, 1923, on the above stated subject, the chart which accompanied those letters showing the staff for corps area and department headquarters is hereby amended so as to show one judge advocate and three assistants for the 8th Corps Area, and one judge advocate and three assistants for the 9th Corps Area."

IN a recent competition at Camp Devens, Mass., in the 1st Corps Area horse and vehicle show the ribbons and cup were won by the 5th Infantry. The competing units were 5th Infantry, 13th Infantry, 3d Cavalry, Quartermaster Corps, 7th Field Artillery and 102d Coast Artillery Corps. The 5th won 49 points, 7th F.A. 37, 3d Cav. 33, 13th Inf. and Q.M.C. 15 each, and the 102d C.A.C. 5 points. In competition with the Cavalry and Artillery, the 5th Infantry played in four mounted (horse) events, winning one-fifth of all points assigned to all mounted events. This in spite of the fact that the organization has only 17 horses in its stables.

POTENTIAL ability regardless of his ability, is one of the prime requisites of enlisted men of the Air Service desiring to enter the Air Service Technical School. The judgment of his immediate commanding officer is primarily the deciding factor in the selection of a properly qualified man. Among the courses included in the curriculum of the school are airplane mechanic, airship mechanic, armorer, auto mechanic, blacksmith, cabinet maker, drafting, engine mechanic, electrician, ignition, fabric workers, gas plant operator, oil reclamation plant operator, machinist, metal worker, parachute rigger, photographer, radio operator. Commanding officers should give careful consideration to the qualifications of each individual before recommending him for detail to the school. The general qualifications for each course are stated in a circular, V-4856, A.S., recently issued by the Chief of Air Service.

Card Indexing Fleet Machinery

REAR ADM. JOHN K. ROBISON, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, has inaugurated a policy which will amount to the card indexing of the condition of machinery of every ship in the fleet. This will eventually include those that are in reserve as well as those on the active list.

It is apparent that Adm. Robison has set quite a task for the Engineering officers of the Navy. At the same time, the usefulness of such data, both in time of war and peace, is apparent when completed. The authorities at the Navy Department will be advised of any deficiency in the machinery of any ship. They will also be informed as to the expense of putting the fleet in condition to go into battle.

The work of preparing this data will be inaugurated by the study of four important elements that will be involved. They are:

1. Complete and detail study of the annual reports from the fleet as to condition of the machinery with reference to the various alterations and repairs recommended.
2. Study of the reports of the combined maneuvers of the fleet off Panama this year with special study of the machinery problems brought to light by the maneuvers.
3. Study of reports of navy yards of June 30 on the pending load of work, etc.
4. Study of the various bureau projects for repairs and alterations to the machinery of the fleet.

In the course of the study of these four elements it is proposed to total up the work recommended. After the decisions as to whether a certain project will be a waste of money or a direct contribution to the reliability of the ship, then to get a complete tabulated statement showing the cost of the work and the time involved. With this statement it is proposed to send a letter to the Secretary of the Navy asking for a supplementary budget for engineering funds.

By continuing such a policy Adm. Robison insists that the bureau would be ever ready to make a statement to Adm. Eberle or to Adm. Strauss or to the Secretary of the Navy as to the needs of the Navy for engineering in order to make the fleet fit to fight.

National Guard Notes

COAST Artillery Corps units of the Rhode Island National Guard began their annual tour of duty Aug. 20 at Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N.Y. With the units during the training period is the 43d Division Signal Company, which serves all New England States with the exception of Massachusetts. While the latter is perfecting its radio, telephone and telegraph drills, the Artillery commands will devote approximately half the training period to company and gun squad drills, and the remainder to actual service firing. Maj. George A. Taylor and Capt. Sam W. Anderson, U.S.A., accompanied the units as instructors from the Regular Army. The 43d Division Signal Company, Capt. John J. Finnegan, will be instructed during its training course by 1st Lt. H. D. Washburn, U.S.A.

COL. CHURCHILL BROWN MEHARD, Penn. N.G., of Pittsburgh, recently appointed brigadier general, vice Brig. Gen. Asher Miner, retired, has been assigned to command the 53d Field Artillery Brigade.

GEN. GOURAUD of France visited the New York state camp near Peekskill, N.Y., and was honored with a review of the 87th Infantry Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer. The brigade was composed of the 165th Infantry, Col. J. J. Phelan, and the 107th Infantry, Col. Wade H. Hayes. The brigade made a splendid appearance and the distinguished French general was greatly impressed with it. The general was received at camp with all the honors due his rank and was received by Maj. Gen. Charles W. Berry, commanding the National Guard, and Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 87th Brigade, and other officers. After the review, Gen. Gauraud was shown over the camp, and also visited the headquarters of the 165th, where an impressive reception was held. The 165th served in France with the Army under Gen. Gouraud. The latter enjoyed his visit to camp immensely.

War Maneuvers by Bombing Planes

UNDER command of Maj. John H. Reynolds, Air Ser., U.S.A., sixteen Martin bombing planes arrived at Bangor, Me., Aug. 20, completing an elaborate and successful series of maneuvers under simulated war conditions, in an 800-mile flight from Langley Field, Hampton, Va., to Bangor.

The flight occupied eight hours and a half flying time. Seventeen Martin bombers left Langley Field, Va., at six o'clock a.m. Aug. 20, standard time, and a connecting rod on one of the planes broke, just as it started. The plane, which was piloted by Capt. Lloyd L. Harvey, returned to Langley Field. The planes reached Mitchell Field in three groups and were there augmented by seven De Havilland pursuit planes. All the planes got off for Bangor at 1:30 p.m.

En route to Mitchell Field and from the latter place the planes went through simulated maneuvers such as destroying various important railroads, bridges and other important works in an enemy's country. Sometimes the armada would proceed in extended formation, extending over an area of many miles. Other times the bombing forces were close together.

During the flight, Maj. Reynolds used hand signals, which were relayed from his plane to the others, radio was used and still another signal for movement was made by a short, quick motion of the plane used by Maj. Roberts.

The first group of the bombers arrived at about 5:30 p.m., standard time, at the splendid city field of Boston, where Mayor Day was on hand to welcome the planes, and an immense crowd of spectators was also present. They watched with interest the air men erect their shelter tents and establish camp, the tents and other equipment all being unloaded from the planes.

Maj. Gen. William Mitchell, Chief of the Air Service, inspected the camp and planes on Aug. 21, after which the planes divided into smaller groups, returned to Langley Field, visiting various cities en route.

U.S. Navy Airship ZR-1 Launched at Lakehurst, N.J.

THE U.S. Navy dirigible ZR-1, which has been under construction at Lakehurst, N.J., was launched from the cradle in its hangar on Aug. 20, when sufficient water ballast was released from the tanks to enable the giant airship to rise. Some 300 Marines on duty at the air station guided the ZR-1 across the hangar and anchored it for tests. The dirigible is 680 feet long and 78 feet through.

One of the 300-horsepower Packard motors on one of the six gondolas was tuned and found to be operating perfectly. Each of the other gondolas also carries a 300-horsepower motor. The tests will continue until the end of August, and the first test flight, it is hoped, will take place about Sept. 1.

The items needed to make the airship complete include propellers, several coats of shellac and paint, and lacing. The bag is now 85 per cent. inflated, holding 2,148,000 cubic feet of helium gas.

Comdr. Ralph D. Weyerbacher, U.S.N., who had charge of the assembling of the dirigible, supervised the launching. He was assisted by Station Comdr. Frank R. McCrary, U.S.N., and Capt. Antone Heine, consulting engineer, from Friedrichshafen, Germany.

Retired Scout Officers Must Purchase New Cards

UNDER a decision of the War Department, it will be necessary for the Philippine Scout officers to purchase new calling cards. Most of them on their calling and business cards have indicated that they are retired Philippine Scout officers. A retired Philippine Scout officer who is on active duty has recently made an inquiry at the War Department through military channels as to what would be the proper designation of his status.

He was informed that he should attach U.S.A., retired, to his name. The War Department took the position that Philippine Scout officers should not be required to designate the fact that they were on the active list as Philippine Scouts any more than a Quartermaster Corps, Cavalry or Infantry officer should indicate what was his service when he passed to the retired list.

Two Marine Corps Officers Killed in Airplane Crash

CAPT. GEORGE F. HILL and 2d Lt. Cornelius McFadden, U.S.M.C., were killed instantly near the naval air station, Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 22, 1923, and 1st Lt. M. A. Richal, also of the Marine Corps, was probably fatally injured when two Voight airplanes crashed in mid-air at an altitude of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet.

Lt. McFadden, whose home address is Philadelphia, was pilot of one of the planes, with Capt. Hill as assistant pilot. Lt. Richal was flying alone in the second machine.

Strong wind currents are believed to have caused the planes to collide. The plane in which the two aviators were killed fell into the bay, but Lt. Richal's machine dropped on land.

Lt. Hill was unmarried and his home address was Leominster, Mass. Lt. McFadden has a wife in Pensacola.

Promotions and Retirements

Rear Adm. Alexander S. Halstead, U.S.N., retires Nov. 12, 1923, after forty years' service.

Capt. Daniel M. Garrison, (Math.), U.S.N., retires Nov. 1, 1923, after thirty years' service.

Lt. Arthur D. Turner, S.C., U.S.N., retires Dec. 1, 1923, after thirty years' service.

Obituaries

DAKE.—Dr. Richard W. Dake died in Cumberland, Md., on Aug. 13, 1923, following an attack of double pneumonia. Dr. Dake, wife and daughter, left their home in Nashville, Tenn., on a motor tour and he was taken ill just before reaching Cumberland. Dr. Dake was born in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1879, the son of Dr. William C. and Adelaide Wiggins Dake. He was graduated from the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University in 1902. When the United States entered the World War, Dr. Dake was commissioned captain in the Medical Corps. His work with the X-ray at Fort Oglethorpe was highly commended, and he was later transferred to Fort McPherson, and thence to New York. He was placed in charge of an ambulance train which carried wounded soldiers to hospitals in the West. When the armistice was signed Dr. Dake returned to Nashville and resumed his practice. Interment was in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, Tenn., on Aug. 15. Dr. Dake leaves his wife, Julia Dudley Dake; one daughter, Mary Dudley; his mother, Mrs. W. C. Dake; and one sister, Mrs. Morris Wilson.

GREEN.—Died at Middletown, Del., Aug. 12, 1923, after a brief illness, Mrs. Sewell Green, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. Interment at Middletown, Del.

GREENE.—Maj. Charles T. Greene, U.S.A., retired, died at the age of eighty-one in the Reconstruction Hospital, 101st street and Central Park West, New York city, Aug. 13, 1923. Maj. Greene was born in Maryland, March 5, 1842, and during the Civil War served in the 22d N.Y. Volunteers for three months in 1862 as a private. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 60th N.Y. Volunteers, in August, 1862, and was made captain and A.A.G. of Volunteers in September, 1863, serving until September, 1865. He was appointed in the Regular Army in July, 1866, as a captain, 42d Infantry. He received the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Ringgold, Ga. He was also engaged at the action of Culpeper, battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, action of Wauhatchie, Tenn., Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge. In the battle of Ringgold Maj. Greene was severely wounded, and lost his right leg. He was retired Dec. 15, 1870, for disability in the line of duty. Since his retirement he had made his home in New York and Brookfield, Conn. In 1901 he became professor of military tactics in St. John's College, Fordham, N.Y. He was a member of the G.A.R., Sons of Veterans, 22d Regiment, N.Y.N.G. Veterans, and the M.O.L.L.U.S. Funeral services were held Aug. 22 at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th street, New York city.

HUNT.—Died on Aug. 11, 1923, at Fort Sill, Okla., after an illness of one day, Dorothy Hunt, wife of Lt. Jonathan Hunt, Field Art., U.S.A. Mrs. Hunt was an accomplished musician, and one of the most socially popular young matrons of the post. The whole fort extends sympathy to Lt. Hunt, who has been assistant secretary of the school for six years.

JEFFRESS.—Mrs. William N. Jeffress, mother of Mrs. Walter F. Vander Hyden, wife of Capt. Vander Hyden, U.S.A., died at her home, Washington, D.C., June 9, 1923. Mrs. Jeffress is survived by her husband and three other children, William Berkley, Thomas Nelson and Charles Newton, all of Washington, D.C.

KENNEDY.—Died at Holliston, Mass., Aug. 10, 1923, Thomas F. Kennedy, father of Capt. Allan J. Kennedy, Inf., U.S.A.

MAGEE.—Dr. Allyn Claude Magee, who was a major in the Medical Corps, U.S.A., during the World War, died in Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 11, 1923, aged forty-six years.

ORR.—Edward K. Orr, who died suddenly at Chicago Aug. 13, 1923, was a brother of Mrs. Silman, wife of Lt. Col. R. H. Silman, U.S.A.

RENZIEHAUSEN.—The funeral of William B. Renziehausen, late lieutenant colonel, 11th Cavalry, U.S.A., who died recently, was held at the Presidio National Cemetery, San Francisco, on Aug. 4, 1923. The services were conducted by Chaplain Thomas L. Kelly, C.A.C., at the Presidio Chapel and were according to the Episcopal faith. Troop E, 11th U.S. Cav., acted as the escort and the music was by the Coast Artillery band from Fort Winfield Scott. The pallbearers were Brig. Gen. J. B. McDonald, retired; Col. Guy V. Preston, Q.M.C.; Col. Lucius Holbrook, Cav. A.G.D.; Col. James Parker, retired; Col. David McKell, O.R.C., and Lt. Col. Patrick H. McAndrew, M.C. Mrs. Renziehausen, widow of the deceased, is living at 527 Smalley avenue, Hayward, Calif.

SCOTT.—Col. William S. Scott, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at Omaha, Neb., Aug. 20, 1923. He was born in Pennsylvania April 11, 1865, and was a cadet at the U.S.M.A., from June 15, 1884, to Jan. 16, 1885. He was appointed a captain and Q.M. in the Regular Army Feb. 2, 1901, and reached the grade of colonel March 19, 1921. Among other duties he served as sanitary officer under Gen. Wood at Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, and as disbursing Q.M., etc. He was in charge of construction at Indianapolis Arsenal, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., was on duty in the Philippines, and at Philadelphia, San Francisco, etc. During the World War Col. Scott was on duty at the Is-sur-Tille and Paris, France, as depot Q.M. and was later chief embarkation officer, A.E.F., in Siberia and served in the Philippines. His last post of duty was at Omaha, Neb., where he died. He leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters. The sons are J. Hutchinson Scott, jr., and John F. Scott. The daughters are Mrs. Anne Scott Sims, Mrs. Arabella Scott Hunter and Miss Martha M. Scott. Funeral services were held Aug. 24 at 1225 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa., at three p.m. The interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery, Philadelphia.

WAINWRIGHT.—Marie Wainwright, a famous actress, and daughter of Comdr. Jonathan M. Wainwright, U.S.N., who was killed in action Jan. 1, 1863, died at the Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton, Pa., Aug. 17, 1923, following an operation. She had become ill suddenly while on a visit to relatives in Scranton. She was in her sixty-ninth year. Miss Wainwright was born in Philadelphia on May 8, 1855. Much of her early life was spent abroad, and much of her education she received in France. She made her debut May 17, 1877, at Booth's Theatre as one of the five Juliets in George Rignold's famous benefit. Among other notable engagements during her stage career she was the original exponent of Josephine in "H. M.S. Pinafore," produced in Boston on Nov. 25, 1878. She played the part of the Princess in the memorable production of Shakespeare's "Henry V" of George Rignold, and for five years Miss Wainwright played leading parts with the late Lawrence Barrett. She toured for some years with her own company and with Louis James. Among the plays in which she supported James were "Virginia," "Othello," "Ingomar," "The Love Chase," "Twelfth Night," and "As You Like It." In 1886 Miss Wainwright played leading roles with the famous Booth-Salvini company. Miss Wainwright had been twice

married. Her first husband was Franklyn Roberts. Later she became the wife of Winston H. Slaughter. She is survived by her daughter, Gertrude Wainwright of New York.

Service Weddings

COWLES-TEMPLE.—The wedding of Miss Ethelyn Temple, daughter of Mrs. Mary Bond Temple of New York city, to Lt. Stuart Lee Cowles, U.S.A. (graduate West Point, class '23), son of Mrs. W. H. H. Cowles of Statesville, N.C., took place Aug. 18, 1923, at the home of the bride, 90 Morningside Drive, New York city. The Rev. Lawrence Kelly officiated. Miss Helen Jordan of New York city; Mr. John F. Cowles, jr., of Statesville, N.C., and the mother of the bride were the only others present. Both the bride and bridegroom are from well known old North Carolina families. Lt. and Mrs. Cowles will be at home after Oct. 1, Fort Bragg, N.C.

FOY-HUMMEL.—The marriage of Col. Robert C. Foy, U.S.A., and Miss Helena Hummel was solemnized Aug. 7, 1923, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Texas, Rev. George Bilecy officiating. Col. and Mrs. Foy left soon after for Washington, from which point they will go to New York, London, Paris and finally to Bucharest, Rumania, where Col. Foy will be military attaché at the United States Embassy.

HARVEY-GLOVER.—Lt. Col. Francis W. Glover, U.S.A., and Mrs. Glover announce the marriage of their daughter, Florence Parham, to Charles Milton Harvey, jr., on Aug. 13, 1923, at Washington, D.C. At home after Sept. 1, Austin Terrace, El Paso, Texas.

RATAY-GRAVES.—The marriage of Capt. John P. Ratay, adjutant of the 12th Field Artillery, U.S.A., Fort Sam Houston, and Miss Laura Graves was solemnized Aug. 8, 1923, in New Orleans, La.

ROBERTS-HUPPERTZ.—Mrs. A. E. Huppertz of San Antonio, Texas, announces the marriage of her daughter, Grace Louise, to Lt. Thomas A. Roberts, jr., 15th U.S. Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The wedding was held in the post chapel at 8:30 p.m., July 12, 1923.

SELLECK-TROTH.—Announcement has been made of the marriage of Maj. Clyde A. Selleck, U.S.A., and Miss Gertrude Marie Troth, daughter of Mr. Joseph V. Troth, at New York city, on Aug. 15, 1923.

WYNKOOP-O'HERN.—One of the prettiest weddings celebrated at St. Peter's Chapel, navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., for many months, was that of Aug. 12, 1923, which made Miss Ransome O'Hern, daughter of Col. E. P. O'Hern, U.S.A., the bride of Lt. Thomas C. Wynkoop, Constr. Corps, U.S.N., at present attached to that naval station. The nuptials had originally been set for Aug. 15, but owing to orders for Col. O'Hern, just relieved of command of the Benicia Arsenal, to sail for the East coast on Aug. 12, there to report for duty at Boston, the date was advanced. Pink blossoms and greens were used in the decoration of the chapel, amaryllis, roses, smilax and sword ferns being combined with excellent effect. The service was read at eleven o'clock by Chaplain E. A. Brodman, U.S.N., and the bride was given away by her father. Her gown was of cloth of silver and chiffon, the long bridal veil held in place with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and gardenias. Her sister, Miss Katherine O'Hern, her only attendant, wore a two-toned rose and orchid gown with a cloth of gold hat. Lt. Charles F. Osborn, U.S.N., was the best man. A reception followed at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Van Keuren, the couple leaving later for a ten days' honeymoon, following which they will reside in Vallejo, having taken a house at 710 Tennessee street. Col. O'Hern has been in command of the Benicia Arsenal for several years, and since completing her education Miss O'Hern has acted as hostess for her father and has been very popular.

Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. William Perry Forbush, 242 South Elmwood avenue, Oak Park, Ill., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rachel Byard, to Capt. Jared Irwin Wood, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in September.

Training Camps

CAMP TRAINING AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Young men totaling approximately 1,800, representing the states of Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, are assembled at Fort Leavenworth, receiving a month's intensive military training. The camp opened Aug. 1.

Under the command of Brig. Gen. Halstead Dorey, with Col. L. C. Bennett as executive officer, assisted by Capt. Clarence Longacre, and with Maj. Harry Hawley as senior instructor, the camp is progressing nicely.

The C.M.T.C. students on Aug. 10 paraded in the city of Leavenworth in the memory of the late President. Thousands of people witnessed the parade.

Miss Georgiana Dorey, daughter of Gen. Dorey, was unanimously elected sponsor of the Camp Annual which the student staff is editing.

CAMP AT FORT BARRANCAS.

The C.M.T.C. baseball team on Aug. 4 played the Fort Barrancas Regulars, but were defeated 7 to 0, due to their lack of practice. On Aug. 11 the C.M.T.C. team journeyed to Pensacola, by truck, and defeated the strong Pensacola team by 5 to 3 in a game in which Abernathy, C.M.T.C. pitcher, allowed no hits. Inter-company baseball has also begun between the three companies of the camp, and will be continued until the last week of camp. All trainees took the physical efficiency tests on Aug. 11, consisting of the 100-yard dash, running broad jump, running high jump and fence vault, and a high average for the camp is expected.

A fishing trip on the Q.M. steamer Jenkins was held on Aug. 8 for the camp, and about 100 boys went fishing in the splendid waters off Pensacola. A fishing party for officers and their families was held on Saturday evening at Fort McCrea across the bay, which was well attended, and many pounds of fish captured.

DEMONSTRATION AT CAMP MEADE.

There was given at Camp Meade on Aug. 23 a demonstration of a "Battalion in the Attack." This battalion was an interior battalion attacking with attached Artillery, Air-planes, tanks and Chemical Warfare platoon. Ball ammunition was used throughout the problem.

The demonstration showed the acouts indicating the target by the aid of tracer bullets; the building up of the firing line on the line of acouts; the advance by fire and movement; the use of auxiliary weapons; machine guns; 37-millimeter gun, 3-inch mortars firing overhead fire; the use of supports and Reserves; the use of the Chemical Warfare platoon laying down a smoke screen to cover a stream crossing; the use of tanks; the use of air-planes on a bombing mission, reconnaissance, Artillery and communication mission; and the use of Artillery firing progressive concentrations.

All officers, Regulars, Reserves and National Guard in the vicinity of Camp Meade, Md., are invited to attend this demonstration.

VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD AT VIRGINIA BEACH.

The first contingent of Virginia National Guard arrived at the state rifle range, Virginia Beach, Aug. 13 for their yearly encampment, and all day troops began to pour into Norfolk and entrain for the beach. The 133d Regiment (91st Inf.), commanded by Col. John F. Bright of Richmond and composed of Norfolk and Tidewater troops, will occupy the range for the first two weeks, to be followed by other regiments during the month. The camp has been christened Camp Trinkle, after Governor E. Lee Trinkle, and the first contingent to reach there were the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, one of the oldest military organizations in the country, comprising the 1st Battalion of the 183d Infantry. This outfit is commanded by Maj. Mills F. Neal. The second troop train, comprising Co. F of Blackstone, Co. E of Hopewell, Co. G and Headquarters Co. 2d Battalion of Petersburg, Howitzer Co. of Suffolk, and the band section of Service Co. of Richmond, under command of Maj. Winston B. Davis came next, and the 3d Battalion, with Howitzer Co. of Danville followed. Brig. Gen. Samuel Waller of Front Royal, commanding general of the 91st Infantry Brigade, with members of his staff, arrived Monday. The 16th Infantry, commanded by Col. H. L. Opie of Staunton and composed of troops from the valley of Virginia section, will encamp on Aug. 28.

CAMP MCLELLAN TRAINING.

All C.M.T.C. men have been charted physically under a system modeled after that in operation at Harvard University. Corrective physical training work is being given to all men who have minor defects. These men have been grouped into a Physical Training Company, commanded by Capt. John R. Bender, formerly director of athletics at the University of Tennessee.

It is interesting to note that in the majority of cases the defect has been underweight. From records kept on 127 men, an average gain of five pounds was noted the first week. The greatest individual gain was ten pounds. Thirty-seven men were found afflicted with "hookworm" and promptly cured. Instruction in all American sports is being given on free time to all men. The athletic staff announces a drive to qualify every trainee as a swimmer before the close of camp.

A feature of the amusement program will be the big C.M.T.C. track and field meet on Aug. 27 and 28. Approximately 200 athletes are expected to compete.

Prominent among the units of the Alabama National Guard training here has been the

167th Infantry. This organization was part of the Rainbow Division and did noted work in France. Gen. Screws, in command of the Guard camp, led this regiment through the entire period of the World War.

C.M.T.C. TRAINING AT KNOX.

The first company to finish the record firing was Co. A, 1st C.M.T.C. Regiment, commanded by Capt. C. E. Ryan, Inf., Tanks. The company qualified 44 per cent. of its members, this being considered a good showing, as it was the first organization to go on the range. Capt. L. E. Sherry, with 177 out of 200, and Capt. N. A. Pennington, 175, were the high score men.

Co. A consisted almost entirely of Advanced Reds, all of whom were grouped in one organization, greatly simplifying the making of the camp schedule. It was found, however, that despite the advanced standing of the members of the company, only 45 of the 151 had ever fired the Army course before.

Some 2,000 members of the Camp Knox military forces were guests of the Louisville Baseball Club of the American Association last week. The C.M.T.C. band of fifty pieces paraded before the largest Saturday crowd in the history of the Louisville Club and made a wonderful impression.

The C.M.T.C. athletic program has proved very popular. Four or five boxing bouts are held each evening in an elimination contest for the camp championship and the big "hay-market" has been far too small to hold the crowds. Each company has a team fighting for the baseball championship and the four tennis courts have been crowded at all hours after 2-15 p.m.

A feature of the conduct of the C.M.T.C. has been that the entire camp guard is very effectively run by C.M.T.C. students, formal guard mount being held every evening. The demand upon the Regular Army units has thus been reduced to the minimum.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS AT CRISSY FIELD.

Fifty-five Reserve aviation officers from six Western states on Aug. 11 completed the second week of their two weeks' summer training camp at Crissy Field, where ground work was taught, and at Varsity Field, where actual flying instruction was given.

That the interest and enthusiasm of the Air Service Reservists under training at the camp of instruction recently held at Fort Douglas, Utah, was high, is evidenced by the following account of the camp written by Capt. J. G. Locke, O.R.C.:

"The camp was established for the training of Reserve officers of the 104th Division, which embraces the states of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada. One hundred and four Reserve officers were called in for the course of training and it was unanimously conceded by all officers in attendance that little or no improvement could have been made in the course of instruction or in the camp. The work was hard but it was so thoroughly enjoyed that I am certain every officer will want to return next year. I know that I personally learned more about military science and tactics and about the conduct of the Army in the two weeks spent in the training camp than I learned in all of my service during the World War."

"The instruction was in the hands of a team of Regular Army officers that are on the staff of instructors in the Infantry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. These men, captains, majors and lieutenant colonels, not only know the science and tactics of national defense thoroughly, but they also know how to impart their information to other officers."

"The course of instruction was based on the theoretical proposition that Salt Lake City was occupied by an enemy force and that the 104th Division, at full war strength, had received orders to come through the mountain passes from the east and to seize and hold the city. Every problem connected with the march of the division through the mountainous region, with the sending out of advance guards, and security detachments, with the making of reconnaissance by Cavalry, Airplane and Infantry units, with the launching of an attack, with the digging in and consolidation of positions, with both launching and repulsing of counter attacks and with other things that would be likely to occur to either an invading or a defending army was worked out in detail on the ground. The methods of attack of all the various branches of the Army and the latest and most improved methods of handling all weapons from bayonet to the 3-inch artillery, including gas, grenades, trench mortars, 1-pounders, machine guns of all kinds and airplanes, was demonstrated by Regular troops in the field. In fact, every activity pertaining to actual warfare was carried out and explained."

"The program of instruction started at 6:10 o'clock in the morning and usually concluded about 5 in the afternoon. The physical betterment of those who went through the course was wonderful. No system of training for physical betterment has ever been devised that is better than the system used by the Army."

CALIFORNIA N.G. COAST ARTILLERY TRAINING.

Encouraging evidence of the facility with which San Francisco National Guardsmen are, with a short course of instruction in firing, able to demonstrate their ability to make good records, was shown at the Coast Artillery encampment, held from July 7 to 21 at Fort MacArthur, Calif. Creditable records were made in firing by the four units of the regiment who were from San Francisco, Long Beach, San Pedro and San Diego.

The average for the firing of the 14-inch guns was 60 per cent., while that in mortar practice was 50 per cent. This is considered an excellent record for men who have had such slight training as the average Guardsman. The firing, which took place during the last three days of the camp, was a test of the value of the eleven days' training received

under the direction of Col. R. E. Mittelstaedt, C.N.G., camp commander. The target was towed by a tug before the Fort MacArthur batteries at a distance of nine miles from shore. The target moved at a rate of twelve knots, with a distance of between 300 and 500 yards between it and the target.

Thirty-two shots were fired from the mortars and eight direct hits were made. Thirty shots were fired from the 14-inch guns and thirteen hits were made.

This excellent shooting was highly commended by Maj. Gen. C. Morton, commander of the 3d Corps Area, and by Brig. Gen. I. A. Haynes, commanding the 9th Coast Artillery District.

TRAINING CAMP FOR BIG GUNS OPENS AT FORT HANCOCK.

The Citizens' Military Training Camp at Fort Hancock, N.J., opened Aug. 1 with an enrollment of eighty-one young men from New York, New Jersey and Delaware.

The work of training began on the morning of Aug. 2. In the afternoon the companies were visited by Gen. H. A. Drum, the district commander, who gave a very interesting address.

The candidates were found to be in very good physical condition and the surgeon remarked that it was very unusual to find any group of men from civilian life who were in as good condition as these young men. This is due to the fact that every man has had some previous military training. Most of them attended a previous C.M.T. camp.

Aug. 25 and 27 are on the schedule as visitors' day and on those days special arrangements will be made for those who attend.

Firing of major caliber guns at moving targets by the candidates of the C.M.T. Camp took place Aug. 14. Target practice at Battery Richardson, a battery of 12-inch disappearing guns, was held on Aug. 15. This battery was manned entirely by the candidates of Co. A, Lester M. Friedman, candidate in Blue course, acting as battery commander. The target was towed by the L-40 at an average range of 10,500 yards. The practice was held up a number of times due to small boats crossing the field of fire.

Target practice with the 6-inch rapid fire, Battery Peck, at a moving target was held by Co. B. This battery was likewise entirely manned by the candidates. Ferdinand Gluck acting as battery commander. All adjustments of fire were made by the acting battery commanders. The work at both batteries was excellent; the co-ordination of the various duties, the spirit shown and the results attained were a surprise and a gratification to the officers in charge of the camp. The practice at Battery Peck is considered to be the best and most satisfactory practice ever held at that battery.

Competition and rivalry between the two companies is very keen. A number of desirable prizes are to be given at the end of the camp and all candidates are striving for excellent ratings for their companies.

Orill has commenced on the Anti-Aircraft Battery to be fired by Co. A and on the 155-mm. G.P.F. Battery to be fired by Co. B. This firing will take place on Aug. 27 and visitors are cordially invited to be present.

RESERVE OFFICERS AT FORT MONROE.

With the close of the Coast Artillery Reserve Officers' Camp at Fort Monroe, Aug. 11, 1923, resolutions were passed by those who attended the camp expressing their gratitude to the commanding generals of the 3d and 5th Corps Areas, as well as to the Chief of Coast Artillery, for the opportunities afforded them in taking this training. Fifty-two officers from these two areas attended the camp and the course covered two weeks of intensive training. Part of this training was at Fort Eustis, where practical gunnery problems were solved by actual firing. The armament used at Fort Eustis included the 155mm. G.P.F.'s eight-inch howitzers and twelve-inch railroad mortars. The program at Fort Eustis also included a complete inspection of all the mobile artillery and artillery material at the fort. The greater part of the training of course was at Fort Monroe, including work on both the fixed sea coast defenses and the mobile three-inch anti-aircraft guns and machine guns. Practical instruction was supplemented by conferences in the artillery school. These conferences were conducted by the Regular Army officers serving as instructors at the school.

One of the pleasing features of the camp was the opportunity afforded the Reserve officers for aerial observation from planes at Langley Field, where Reserves of the Aviation Corps underwent a course of instruction at the same time the Coast Artillery Reserve officers were on duty at the Reserve camp at Fort Monroe. The Reserve officers at the camp at Fort Monroe also informally conveyed to Gen. William E. Smith, commanding general of the 3d Coast Artillery District; Col. F. E. Howell, commanding officer Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay; Maj. Clifford E. Jones, camp commander, and Lt. Michael H. Zwicker, adjutant of the camp, their thanks for the many courtesies extended. In appreciation of the privileges of the Fort Monroe Club a committee of Reserve officers was named to purchase and frame a copy of the training presented by the Republic of France to the American Legion and to ship this copy at the earliest possible date to the club.

Much gratification was expressed by the Reserve officers attending this camp at the opportunity given for frequent attendance at close order infantry drills and ceremonies, the latter including regimental parades and inspections, and escort to the colors. At these formations the enlisted personnel of the Regular Army made up the commands, with Reserve officers taking the places of reviewing officers, regimental, battalion, company and platoon commanders. Seven states and the District of Columbia were represented, and the Reserve officers attending the camp included three lieutenant colonels, five majors, five captains, twelve first lieutenants and twenty-seven second lieutenants. A reception was given at the Fort Monroe Club by General Smith and officers of the

Coast Defenses to the Reserve officers on the evening of their first day of active duty in the camp. A dinner-dance which was planned in their honor was, of necessity, canceled out of respect to the memory of the late President and Commander-in-Chief.

CAMP CUSTER TRAINING.

The C.M.T.C. boys were in their first big review on Chicago Day, Aug. 18. They elicited much praise from the reviewing line. The boys all say they like the camp. Nearly everyone signified his intention of coming next year.

But little change was noted in the activities of the R.O.T.C. students, compared with last year, after their day's work was over. They stated that the food was excellent, but the number of hours for training should be cut down.

The camp was admirably administered by Col. W. T. Merry, Cav., and he was commended by both Gen. Hale, 6th Corps Area commander, and Gen. Moseley.

To raise the spirit of the R.O.T.C., to have them say that they would not miss being at the camp for anything, as the C.M.T.C. boys are saying, it will be necessary to shorten the training program and allow them the whole afternoon off with the exception of conferences and lectures.

Col. Robert H. Pierson of the War Department G.S., submitted a most favorable report on welfare activities at camp. He was greatly pleased with conditions existing. He declared that every activity recommended in Welfare Circular No. 12, prepared by the Welfare Branch of the War Department, was being carried out. Although on duty, inspecting, Col. Pierson continued "welfare." On an inspection trip to Battle Creek he saw an Army Dodge on the side of the road, which had been overturned by a civilian car. He stopped, learned that the driver was calling for a Jewish rabbi coming to lecture to the Jewish boys at camp that night, immediately put aside his own affairs, called for the rabbi at Battle Creek and brought him to camp. This pleased Gen. Moseley very much, as this is the spirit of the camp co-operation.

The last demonstration of the camp was to be given Aug. 24, a battalion in attack with supporting weapons.

The biggest review of the camp is slated for the morning of Aug. 25, when a number of distinguished visitors, parents of C.M.T.C. boys and five generals are expected to be at camp, including Gen. Pershing, Maj. Gen. Hale, 6th Corps Area commander, and Brig. Gen. Dawes, O.R.C.

SEVENTH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1923.

The 28th Infantry band from Fort Niagara is with us for the month of August, and under the direction of Bandleader Tyler has given several concerts that were much appreciated. The band played at the Thousand Islands House at Thousand Islands to a very large audience recently.

Maj. and Mrs. Bierbower entertained at a bridge-dinner for Chaplain and Mrs. Watts, Capt. and Mrs. Baskin, Lt. and Mrs. Roberson. Mrs. F. E. Powell and daughter of Fort Wadsworth have joined Lt. Powell for the remainder of August.

Miss Chaney of Maryland is the guest of her brother, Capt. Chaney, M.C. Capt. Arthur E. Warren left Aug. 9 to become aid to Maj. Gen. Bullard at Governors Island. Lt. Leo V. Warner left for West Point, where he will instruct in French.

Lt. and Mrs. W. S. Roberson entertained at nine tables of bridge Aug. 8. Mrs. Watts entertained at three tables of bridge for her guest, Mrs. Dickinson.

Lt. and Mrs. Bissell entertained at dinner for their week-end guests, Mr. and Mrs. Bissell of Geneva, N.Y.

Mrs. Roberson entertained at a morning musicale in compliment to Mrs. Orville Osborne, a well-known vocal teacher of Syracuse, N.Y. A very interesting program was given.

Capt. and Mrs. Hyde are leaving soon for the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga. They expect to motor there in their new car. Capt. and Mrs. Riter are on leave and are motoring through the north country before leaving for Philadelphia, where Capt. Riter will attend the Q.M. School.

Lt. and Mrs. A. J. Hastings will leave early in September for New Jersey on a short leave before sailing for Honolulu. Lt. and Mrs. Roberson entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Osborne.

Lt. Conrad has fully recovered from injuries received when his horse failed to take a hurdle and fell.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 17, 1923.

Mrs. J. A. Blankenship entertained with a bridge party on Aug. 10 in honor of her house guest, Miss Sarine Lake of Meridian, Miss. The guests were Meses. E. G. McClelland, F. W. Fenn, W. J. White, R. M. Graham, E. H. Gallier, W. H. Harrison, T. B. Miller, J. M. Bethel, G. C. Black, G. P. Cummings, C. H. Bryan, Pearson Mencher, H. A. Fattison, R. L. Freeman, F. E. Gessner, Misses Pence and Lake. Mrs. Cummings won first prize, Mrs. Mencher second prize, and Miss Lake the guest prize.

Mrs. George P. Cummings entertained with an informal bridge party on Aug. 16. The guest list was Meses. R. H. Gallier, T. B. Miller, H. C. Kaefering, C. H. Bryan, F. Fenn, J. M. Bethel, Daly, R. Johnson, Harrison, R. Freeman, J. A. Blankenship, Pence, Pence, R. M. Graham, F. T. McNamara, G. C. Black, R. Hamby, and Miss Sarine Lake.

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Ruetli, R.

the spirit shown by these men in participating in various athletics will indubitably continue to cause the regiment to maintain the significance of its motto—"Toujours en avant"—(always forward).

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NEW YORK, AUGUST 25, 1923.

Perfect Soldiers?

AN enthusiastic newspaper account of the return to their homes of several local youths from a Citizens' Military Training Camp recently stated: "The improvement in their carriage, their bearing and general physical condition was noted at once. In fact, their month of training under Regular Army officers had made them almost perfect soldiers."

There can be little doubt as to the truth of the account of the improvement mentally and physically of the youths in question. But to permit the statement to pass unqualified that they were almost perfect soldiers after thirty days of training would be to blind more or less the eyes of a public which unfortunately knows but little of the military profession.

The enthusiasm, the willingness to learn and the surprising aptitude of the young candidates certainly warrant much praise. But it cannot be denied that they have but very lightly scratched the surface of the study of a soldier's duties.

A new proficiency chart on the progress of training of soldiers which is becoming widely used in the Regular Army contains a list of very close to one hundred courses which the professional soldier must cover during a term of enlistment. Of these subjects but ten or twelve at the most can be covered on the training camp schedules.

The recent experiment with one year enlistments proved impracticable in the opinion of the large majority of line officers of the Army. The recruit who enlisted for one year was anything but a perfect soldier at the end of that period. Hence, it can hardly be claimed that a C.M.T.C. "Red" with thirty days of training has reached the maximum degree of perfection in the profession of arms.

Such statements, if given wide publicity, will lead to unfortunate misunderstandings.

A banker of the mid-west sent his two sons to a training camp this summer. He has always been known as a fervent and outspoken advocate of military training as given in the C.M.T.C.'s. His elation at the progress of his two boys was such that in speaking to an officer of the Army he expressed the conviction that it might be found feasible to reduce the strength of the permanent forces to 50,000, devoting the funds at present appropriated to greatly enlarged training camps for volunteers, thus creating a large reserve of well-trained citizen soldiers.

He had overlooked the fact that a trained soldier must know far more than infantry drill, a smattering of rifle marksmanship, and very brief courses of instruction in the other subjects on the C.M.T.C. schedule. The very technical studies demanded of line troops, such as combat, intelligence, the supply question, machine gunnery, and the like he had not considered.

Being a man of understanding and discernment, he was easily shown the fallacies of his proposition. A multitude of other public-minded citizens, however, can be greatly misled by newspaper accounts which would infer that the graduate of a

training camp knows all there is to know of the military game."

Far closer to the truth of the matter was the report of a metropolitan paper which stated that "over 2,000 young men arrived to-day . . . to be instructed in the rudiments of military training."

The course of instruction scheduled for the brief thirty-day summer period certainly covers but the very rudiments. Insofar as the Army of itself can prevent it, no idea should be allowed to gain footing that "perfect soldiers," even if qualified by the word "almost," are being graduated from the C.M.T.C.'s. Fair praise should always be given for improvement, willingness to learn, and enthusiasm, but exaggerated praise is harmful to all concerned.

Military Service in Time of Peace

IN a recent editorial vigorously favoring preparedness for national defense and the organization of reserves, the Binghamton Press, Binghamton, N.Y., said in part:

"For the first time in its history the Army of the United States has a reserve. Counting the National Guard with the Regulars as the first line of defense, this Organized Reserve constitutes the second line.

"It is composed for the most part of commissioned officers. They form, in this corps area (2d), pretty nearly a complete personnel for the training and organization of recruits if an emergency arises that calls men to the colors.

"Men from Binghamton have just returned from the Reserve officers' training camp. Several of them gave up their summer vacation to give this service to the government. Four times as many of them applied for admission as it was possible to take. That strikes us as a fine example of patriotism.

"These men are working, each in his own particular field, to build up and to strengthen the Army Reserve, and at the same time to aid recruiting for the Regular Army and, where they can, to help the National Guard.

"There is a lot of drudgery about their voluntary job. They do it because the war has taught them that the country needs an Army Reserve, and because they have the kind of devotion to their country that leads them to give the very best service there is in them when other men are content to take.

"The Adjutant General of the Army has recently asked the 77,000 Reserve officers throughout the country to help in the campaign to recruit the Regular Army to its authorized strength.

"They are proving their interest in the Army every day in the year. And if there is anybody around here, in this placid time of peace, who is doing better work for the Army than these Reserve officers are we'd like to have him marked for identification and placed on exhibition where the people can see him."

U.S. Naval Base Plans

THE recently approved general plan for the development of naval bases takes that question out of the realm of local politics and places it upon a broad national basis. Such a step has been needed for years, and the present administration is deserving of much praise for its far-sightedness and constructive wisdom.

It is difficult for the lay mind to appreciate the importance of the element of shore bases in aggregate national naval power. This aspect of sea strength finds expression by the British in a world-wide and incomparable system of great naval bases, from Gibraltar eastward to Singapore, besides numerous lesser bases all over the world. By such means the greatest of navies has been able to exert its strength effectively and promptly in any area where the influence of sea power was needed to sustain the empire.

Where shore facilities do not exist fleets cannot go and operate effectively except for short periods of time. In the regions where adequate and secure shore facilities exist the full potential power represented by the existing ships may be brought to bear permanently.

The cost of one ship expended upon a naval base in a remote area may multiply by ten the number of ships which may be maintained there. In such circumstances

it is manifestly cheaper to build a base rather than more ships. Such were the underlying considerations which must have led Great Britain to project a great base at Singapore rather than to meet the new Japanese cruiser program by laying down new keels.

Our naval power has been habitually unbalanced by a dearth of shore facilities. They have been deficient even at our naval heart—the northeast coast of the United States. In the Caribbean, on the western home coast and overseas our naval base facilities have been always woefully inadequate.

The new program, projecting large expenditures over a period of twenty years, is apparently calculated to balance our sea power. The east coast is not to be neglected, but improvements there are to be small compared with projects in the Pacific, where we are much weaker. West coast facilities at present simply cannot support major naval operations. They urgently need building up on a large scale.

The greatest project of all, involving an ultimate expenditure of about \$40,000,000, is to be in the Hawaiian Islands, and is more than justified by geographical conditions. Here must be the great assembly point for our main fleet in any naval war in the Pacific—offensive or defensive. These islands are nearly equidistant from our whole vast western coastline, including Alaska.

At Hawaii the fleet will be equally well prepared to go to the defense of Unalaska, Sitka, Puget Sound, San Francisco, Los Angeles or San Diego, whichever may prove to be a hostile main objective. Hawaii also covers all trans-Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal in the northern hemisphere. Moreover, Hawaii is the only point from which operations of our fleet may be projected for the defense of the Philippines. The position of Hawaii is unique and fully warrants the building of a major naval base there.

Voice of the Service

FOR A BETTER GARRISON RATION.

TO THE EDITOR:

SINCE we have been accorded a column in the JOURNAL, whereby we may express our views along certain lines that we consider for our advancement and contentment, I will attempt to convey my convictions as to the present garrison ration, which I consider too small at the present time.

The writer happens to be a mess sergeant in the Regular Army and finds it impossible to conduct a mess that men have a right to expect when one considers the manual labor done in the Army today. I don't wish to be understood as criticizing the present system, for I fully realize that it requires great care and attention to keep a modern Army's machinery in condition, and to keep it in condition requires work, but I do want to be understood to say that when the present ration was computed it must have been on the minds of those that computed it that soldiers did but little manual work, for we had but little machinery at that time.

The argument that the World War soldiers fought on this ration is ridiculous, for any one that had anything to do with a ration knows that they did not live on a ration, that when one outfit lost its rations on the march another found it if there was no other way to get extra food.

In 1908, and the years up to including 1916, there was no work in the afternoon with the exception of guard. At this post men that got more than two guards in one calendar month felt like asking the first sergeant what the emergency was about. When not on guard, or guard fatigue that went with the battery or company that mounted guard, seventy-five per cent. of an organization could be found in the nearby town and the remaining twenty-five per cent. had no appetite and required but little food.

Those who were in the Army at that time remember that breakfast was light—as it should be; that the noon meal was heavy, with a good dessert, and the supper was not only light but was made small in quantity because there were but few to feed. Consequently, the ration was sufficient.

Let's compare the present situation with the old: My battery usually goes to work at eight o'clock in the morning (not drill), gets in not earlier than 11.45, and sometimes after 12, and they inform me that they work during that period, so they must have, or should have, a good breakfast that they may hold out until dinner. They fall in at 12.45, that they may be at their place of work at 1 p.m., and that requires a good heavy dinner. The men work

up until time for parade, which works up a good appetite for supper, with "three small loaves and five fishes to feed them on."

Fresh beef with its substitutes is quite sufficient. Bread and flour are all right, but the remainder of the rations are inadequate and in my opinion should be readjusted to meet the more strenuous conditions of the Service, and I believe that when Congress has it properly brought to its attention they won't refuse a substantial increase. Let's go over the ration table:

Beef, 20 oz.; flour, 18 oz.; potatoes, 20 oz.; adequate.

Coffee, 1.12 oz.; sugar, 3.2 oz.; milk, 0.5 oz.; lard, 0.64 oz.; butter, 0.5 oz.; inadequate.

I believe that if a wife sued for a divorce, offering the above table as evidence, she would only have to prove the table to secure the separation.

There is one more thing that prevents the table from being as good as it looks, and that is the pay of a cook is so small when you consider the hours he is obliged to work that men who could be taught to cook will not accept such employment, and men who can cook will not enlist or reenlist. We had some pretty fair cooks in the old Army, and they were paid the pay of a sergeant, and usually received \$.35 a day from the battery or company funds, especially the first cook.

Now the question may be asked, "Why don't you quit the Army, if you don't believe you are getting a square deal?" The answer is plain: I am getting a square deal, I am getting all the law allows, I am getting fourteen-thousandths of one ounce of flavoring extracts for each man every day, and that means that if I am feeding 72 men I am allowed one ounce of extract to flavor the desserts for that day.

Should I offer that quantity to a cook in one of the cheapest and meanest hotels in New York city I should expect the cook to throw a meat cleaver at me, but I am expected to serve desserts twice a day with one ounce of extract, one ounce of milk per man, and it can't be done. It makes me laugh when the battery commander says, "They are working hard; feed them good."

MESS SERGEANT, Art. B.

"Law, Not War"

(From the Kennebec Journal)

"LAW, not War" is good enough slogan, but it doesn't necessarily follow that

all those shouting it are desirable yoke-fellows in the civilizing processes, and from what we learn, not all are. Certain types of those endowed with forms of men seem to take naturally to constructiveness, while others appear no less inclined to destructiveness. The latter would not be eliminated by the abolishment of war, as they are inherently at war with their fellows. They would find outlet for their bent in stealthy or dramatic efforts at violence. To speak of the Russian Reds as favoring peace is a misnomer so long as they resort to assassination, to dynamite and riot for the dissemination of their doctrines and to secure an influence which they are incapable of obtaining by peaceful methods.

The cowardly, the weak destructionist prefers group to national warfare. His approval of pacifism means that. Those who want real peace should shun him, even though he adopt the slogan: "Law, Not War," which apparently he is frequently doing. Nor is that one a real friend of man who encourages him to think that if he pass a law or establish a court by which orderly settlements of disputes may be made he thereby has abolished war. That would be lulling the victim into a false sense of security. The friend of peace is he who would encourage his fellows to all honorable effort to avoid war and teach them to substitute other arbitration of disputes than that of war, all the while mindful that the possibility that force may be required is ever present and must not be ignored.

Furthermore, it is in a way helpful to peace rather than to war, that our youth should profit from training, though it be in part of a military nature. That which is offered at Camp Devens is an opportunity enterprising youth should not miss. There is room for that and for the slogan: "Law, Not War," side by side in the development. It has been said that he who dares not reason is a slave. The lesson respecting the suicidal nature of war was taught the world never so impressively as a few short years ago. It seems to be the nature of man to forget such lessons. This should not be permitted in the case of war. The slogan will help, the training camp will help—so long as people insist that they shall insist on reason.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE

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Major U. S. A., Retired

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Poincare of France

Replies to Lord Curzon

PREMIER POINCARE of France in reply to the note of Lord Curzon of Great Britain, regarding the reparations from Germany, made public this week, apparently desires Great Britain to state definitely the amount she intends to insist upon France's paying her and to compel the U. S. Government to make an official statement as to whether the United States intends to make France pay every dollar borrowed during the war.

The gist of Premier Poincare's latest note as reported by the Associated press is that Germany can obtain evacuation of the Ruhr only by paying reparations, she can assure attenuation of the rigors of the occupation by ceasing passive resistance and she can win no reduction in the amount she owes France unless the Allied creditors of France see fit to give France credit for equal amounts on her war debts. France will not cut her claim under any consideration, and Premier Poincare states that Germany must be forced to pay, and he is convinced that she can pay. His only aim is to save France from collapse, he says. The French government also expresses its belief that the Allies can agree on methods of bringing about the execution of the treaty by continuing courteous negotiations.

As for the interallied war debts, France holds that a settlement of this question should wait upon final payment by Germany of fifty billion gold marks in reparations comprised in the A and B bonds.

The British proposals for a re-estimate of Germany's capacity for payment and Lord Curzon's suggestion that question of the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr be referred to The Hague, are rejected and the French position is reaffirmed as remaining unchanged.

The New York Times, which prints the note of 10,644 words in full, in its issue of Aug. 23, states that the British are critical of the note, which they find amiable, but see no real concessions. They oppose long discussions, and while London press opinion is divided, the majority of papers fear a break is necessary. The British cabinet will probably await the reply from Belgium before considering the note from France.

St. Paul Plan for Support of the National Guard

ONE hundred of the leading business men of St. Paul, Minn., have pledged themselves as follows:

"We believe in the National Guard and in the plans of the War Department for the national defense.

"In order to facilitate the enlistment of our employees in the local organizations of the National Guard, we have subscribed to the following provisions:

"1. National Guardsmen in our employ will be given fifteen days' leave of absence in each year, with pay, for the purpose of attending camp; this leave not to affect in any way the regular vacation privileges.

"2. When called into active service by the Governor of the state, we will pay National Guardsmen in our employ the difference between their regular wages and what they receive in National Guard pay.

"3. The fact that the man is a National Guardsman shall entitle him to preference—other things being equal—in securing employment, or in case of reduction of force, in retaining employment."

Gen. Pershing, in a letter to the president of the St. Paul Association, expresses his "deep appreciation of the fine spirit of this action" and says in conclusion:

"It is my earnest wish that your example may be far-reaching. I shall watch

the development of your National Guard with especial interest, as I believe it is bound to indicate the esprit which must come with consciousness of such splendid support."

National Guard Cavalry in Fine Shape

COL. GEORGE VIDMER, Acting Chief of Cavalry, U. S. A., has just completed an inspection trip to National Guard Cavalry organizations of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey. In commenting on his trip Col. Vidmer reports that the care of the horses, grooming, shoeing and the condition of the equipment were excellent. The morale and esprit de corps were especially high throughout all the organizations inspected, and the interest and progress are satisfactorily increasing. It was especially noteworthy that the enlisted personnel was of a very high order of intelligence and all were keenly interested in their training work. Col. Vidmer's inspection trip was made at the invitation of Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau.

Refresher Course for Field and General Officers

AUTHORITY has been given by the Secretary of War for holding of a refresher course for general officers and field officers at the Infantry School during the coming school year. The course will open Oct. 8 and will terminate Dec. 15, 1923. It is anticipated that a class of about twelve Infantry colonels will attend the course, to which number it is possible one or more general officers may be added.

The advanced class will assemble on Sept. 15, while the company officers' class will not begin its instruction until Oct. 1. The dates of the other classes which will be held during the next school year are the refresher class Oct. 5 and the National Guard and Reserve officers' class, which is not scheduled to begin until Feb. 25, 1924. Last year the latter-named class numbered eighty-four student officers in its membership, but the estimated attendance at this year's class is placed at about 115. Attendance upon the other classes, it is believed, will be below that of last year, due to the fact that sufficient appropriations have not been authorized and the extra number of duties which officers are being called upon to perform will not permit the War Department to order more to school duty. The detail of R.O.T.C., O.R.C. and National Guard takes a goodly number of officers for this work alone, and for this reason more cannot be spared to take instruction at the Infantry School.

Gen. Pershing Commends Reserve Officers' Association

IN acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions adopted by its National Council at Indianapolis, Gen. John J. Pershing took occasion to express his appreciation of the work of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States.

The general communicated his views through Maj. R. E. B. McKenney, secretary of the Reserve Officers' Association in the following letter:

My dear Maj. McKenney:

I have read with great interest the resolutions adopted by the National Council of the Reserve Officers' Association at its recent meeting at Indianapolis, transmitted to me with your letter of July 25, 1923, for which please accept my thanks.

I wish to take this opportunity to assure the association through you of my great personal interest in its activities, and of my hope that it will be instrumental to a large extent in establishing the Army of the United States on a sound and efficient basis.

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN J. PERSHING.

Gen. Pershing left Washington on his second trip on Aug. 22. He expected to be at Camp Devens Aug. 24 and at Camp Custer Aug. 25.

The death of President Harding interfered with the schedule of Gen. Pershing for this summer's visits to the camps. He had planned to spend six weeks in the field, during which time he would have inspected all the large camps. He was in San Francisco when he was advised of the serious illness of the President. He canceled a number of his engagements on the Pacific coast and remained with the President to the end. When he returned to Washington with the funeral train, Gen. Pershing was detained at the War Department after the burial on account of the budget which is now under consideration.

It is understood that Gen. Pershing will make an effort to arrange for another trip,

as he is very anxious to inspect all the camps that he can reach before they close.

Gen. Gordon Recommends Important Changes

BRIG. GEN. WALTER H. GORDON, U. S. A., commandant at the Infantry School, visited the office of the Chief of Infantry during the past week and recommended numerous projects for the betterment of the Army, one of the most important being the supply of tailor-made serge uniforms for troops at the Infantry School. The general believes that the woolen melton cloth issued is too heavy for that climate, and it is hoped that favorable action will be taken by the War Department in order that his command may present a smarter appearance and at the same time be comfortable.

Another important subject which was brought up in the general's conference with Gen. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, was the housing question. Gen. Gordon is deeply interested in plans for adequate permanent construction of barracks at Benning in order to remove the troops now living under canvas. At the present time, there are approximately 3,500 troops living in tents. Efforts will be made at the approaching session of Congress to include in the next budget estimates, sufficient appropriations so that a partial construction of quarters for the enlisted men may be started which, when completed, will greatly relieve the present barrack shortage.

Interesting Publications

THE COAST ARTILLERY JOURNAL, published at Fort Monroe, Va., for August, has an instructive article on the Mesopotamia Expedition, by Lt. Col. E. S. Hartshorn, Inf., U. S. A., as its leader. Other articles of interest include the following: "Coast of Arms and Badges of the Coast Artillery Corps," by Col. R. E. Wyllie, C.A.C.; "Report of the Coast Artillery Board on the Preparation and Adjustment of Fire Against Naval Targets, Construction of Nomenclature or Alignment Charts," by 1st Lt. J. J. Johnson, C.A.C.; "Captains and Lieutenants," by Capt. J. C. Haw, C.A.C., etc.

SEX MORALITY, by Alva J. Brasted, Chaplain, U. S. A., issued by the Army Y.M.C.A., San Antonio, Texas. This little 16-page brochure, just off the press, should prove one of the most helpful instruments for keeping the Service man on the only safe and true course that spells honor, health and happiness for himself, his associates and his loved ones. Chaplain Brasted's definition of "Character" is superb; his plea for chastity most earnest and convincing. Copyright has been applied for. Whether the brochure is to be placed on sale or is distributed without cost is not stated, but beyond a doubt it is worthy of the widest circulation and the closest reading, for an army or navy whose personnel would follow Chaplain Brasted's earnest leading as here shown would be invincible.

Personals

Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. H. Sillman have taken an apartment and are living at 5520 Cornell avenue, Chicago, where Col. Sillman is in charge of R.O.T.C. officers in the 6th Corps Area.

Mrs. John Lee Holcombe after a visit of six weeks with her sister, Mrs. Stewart Kendall of San Diego, Calif., has joined her husband at 506 33d avenue, Seattle, Wash. Her mother, Mrs. Charles Vogdes, went with her for a few months' stay.

Brig. Gen. S. E. Tillman, U. S. A., after seven weeks in England, was among the returning passengers on the La France reaching New York Aug. 18. His daughter, Mrs. Katharine Tillman Martin, went over with him in early June, but will not return at this time. She is making several visits during August in England and Scotland, and goes with friends to Paris on Sept. 1 and will sail homeward on Sept. 29. Their address, as for the past two years, will be 12 West 10th street, New York city.

The Chicago Medical Post of the American Legion celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capture of Manila by the U. S. Army with a dinner at the Army and Navy Club on the evening of Aug. 13, 1923. The guests were Lt. Col. E. H. Pierson, M.C., Gen. Staff, U. S. A.; Comdr. J. M. Minter, M.C., U. S. N., and Lt. Col. R. H. Davies, M.C., president of the Army and Navy Club, Chicago. Dr. P. J. H. Farrell, commander of the post, was toastmaster. Dr. T. P. Foley is the adjutant of Medical Post. The members are all former medical officers in the World War. Several also had service in the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection.

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Maj. Gen. W. A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, U. S. A., is rapidly recovering from a recent operation at Walter Reed General Hospital, and will be back to duty shortly.

Maj. Alfred E. Larabee, S.C., returned to Washington on Aug. 21 from Honolulu, where he has been on temporary duty for several months in connection with Signal Corps affairs.

Col. David D. Porter, U.S.M.C., who is stationed at League Island, and Mrs. Porter are spending the summer near Philadelphia, where Mrs. Porter is convalescing from a serious illness.

Mrs. John B. Coulter, wife of Maj. Coulter, Cav., U. S. A., who is on duty in the office of the Chief of Cavalry, and her young son have left for Texas to visit relatives in that section.

Capt. H. R. Stanford (C.E.C.), U.S.N., reported for duty at the Bureau of Yards and Docks on Aug. 21, pursuant to orders previously issued. His exact detail will be assigned upon his return from ten days' leave.

Capt. F. P. Andrews, S.C., U. S. A., office of the Chief Signal Officer, returned to Washington on Aug. 22 from an inspection trip to Schenectady, N.Y., and Springfield, Mass., in connection with Signal Corps projects.

Lt. Col. Robert McC. Beck, Cav., U. S. A., arrived in Washington on Aug. 21 from Fort Riley, Kas., where he has been on duty. The colonel has been assigned to duty in the plans and training section, office of the Chief of Cavalry.

First Lt. Chester H. Smith, S.C., U. S. A., on duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, is at present in Memphis, Tenn., on temporary duty in connection with the installation of radio sets on certain Mississippi river craft for the Mississippi Commission.

Mrs. William Wade Dudley, widow of Brig. Gen. Dudley, is visiting at Jamestown, R.I., after a motor trip through Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In October, Mrs. Dudley will go to Washington, D.C., and will be with friends at Stoneleigh Court during the fall months.

Maj. C. M. Sawyer, S.C., U. S. A., Camp Vail, N.J., and Lt. Paul S. Edwards, S.C., on duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, have departed for temporary duty in connection with the tryouts of certain radio sets with the Field Artillery and Infantry Boards at Forts Bragg and Benning.

Col. J. B. Gowen, Inf., U. S. A., recently from the War College, has been sent to the Infantry Board to be the senior working member. He relieves Col. Munroe Kerth, who served in that capacity since the organization of the board in August of 1920. Col. Kerth has been assigned to duty with the 29th Infantry.

Prize-winners at the horse show held at Fort William McKinley, P.I., July 3, were the following: Ladies' equitation, Miss Dorothy Bailey (1st). Officers' equitation, Lts. Harry Cullins (1st), J. A. Boyers and C. P. Chapman. Stake race, Lts. Harry Cullins, J. A. Boyers and C. Hildebrand. Officers' jump, Lts. Harry Cullins and J. A. Boyers.

Rear Adm. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Hayden and Miss Dorothy Hayden, who have been visiting Brussels, Coblenz, Paris, Florence, Menton and Chamonix, are returning from Marseilles via Lisbon and the Azores. They are due in New York Sept. 2. Miss Mary B. Hayden is still in Athens, but is going to Paris for the winter.

Maj. Walter E. Prosser, S.C., U.S.A., Chief of the Supply Division, office of the Chief Signal Officer, is back on duty from leave.

Capt. James G. Ballinger, U.S.C.G., retired, has recently purchased one of the garden apartments at Jackson Heights, New York, where he will make his residence.

Maj. Levin H. Campbell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Campbell have left the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., and are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Sharp at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Va. They will go by motor to their new station, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Maj. Gen. A. W. Greely is passing the summer, as usual, in the White Mountain region, at his cottage in Center Conway, N.H., where he divides his time between gardening and literature. An article of his appeared in June in a magazine in London, England. He keeps up his interest in exploration, of which he writes annually a summary covering the entire world. He made the first leg of MacMillan's present arctic voyage, going as far as Boothbay Harbor.

Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton, commanding the 9th Corps Area, will be represented by selected officers at the state conventions of the American Legion throughout the corps area. Representatives will also be appointed to participate in the national convention of the legion in San Francisco and the commanding general will personally attend a number of the functions. This action was announced following an invitation from legion officials that the Army be represented at all their conventions.

Rev. Dr. John H. Clifford, late U.S. M.C. World War, recently elected national chaplain of the Marine Corps League and known as "Doc of the Marines," was the speaker of the Federation of Churches program at radio station WEAF, New York city, Aug. 19, and made some very interesting remarks on the "helping hand and human touch." Dr. Clifford was with the Marines at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Woods, was awarded the Croix de Guerre with a star for "extraordinary heroism in action," for his rescue of Col. Catlin at Chateau-Thierry and is now with the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. as special secretary for the Marine Corps.

Mrs. James C. Kress, widow of Comdr. Kress, since her return from Europe has been living with her father, Gen. Greely, at Hidden House, Center Conway, N.H. She has had several Washington visitors, among whom were Miss Elizabeth B. Bliss, Miss Betty Scriven, daughter of Gen. Scriven, and Miss Louise Kingsley, daughter of the late Capt. Kingsley, U.S. N. Among other representatives of the Service entertained by Mrs. Kress was Miss Margaret Comstock, daughter of the late Adm. Bunce, U.S.N., who has since married Mr. Thorne of Los Angeles, Calif. The latest visitor to Hidden House is Miss Rose Greely, who is taking her summer vacation from her work of architecture and landscape gardening in Washington.

Gen. Henri Gouraud of France visited Newport, R.I., Aug. 17, and was enthusiastically greeted in his two public appearances at the City Hall and at the Casino. He went to Newport as the personal guest of Maj. Lorillard Spencer, O.R.C. The general was received by four companies of apprentice seamen, under the command of Lt. John Davis, and was escorted by Mayor Sullivan to the Roll of Honor tablet. With the general were Maj. Lorillard Spencer, his host; Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, O.R.C.; Maj. John J. Mangan, Maj. Arthur D. Budd, Capt. C. E. McCullough and Sergt. Amedee Lahellac. Mayor Sullivan made a speech of welcome, during which he extended the hospitality and freedom of the city to the general. Gen. Gouraud made fitting reply. Later a reception was held at the Casino, where many officers of the Army and Navy were among those who were introduced to Gen. Gouraud. Gen. Gouraud, after spending eight weeks in America as the guest of the Rainbow Division Association, sailed from New York Aug. 22 for Havre, accompanied by his aid, Lt. Count Philippe de Vibray, and Maj. Arthur Budd, U.S.A., who was assigned by the War Department as aid to the general. Mrs. Budd accompanied her husband.

Rear Adm. Julian Latimer, U.S.N., has left Washington for Newport, where he will join his family.

Mrs. Brownson, wife of Rear Adm. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon, in Newport on Aug. 14.

Maj. Lester S. Hill, U.S.A., has returned to Washington from Rhode Island, where he went to spend the week-end with his family.

Mrs. Hines, wife of Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, U.S.A., Deputy Chief of Staff, has returned to Washington after a month's stay at Fort Caswell, N.C.

Col. T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Donaldson of Washington are motoring through Maine. They will return to Washington in about a month.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Rear Adm. Clarence S. Williams, U.S.N., president of the Naval War College, entertained at a reception in Newport on Aug. 15.

Capt. Chester Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wells of Washington have closed their house in Washington, and are guests at the Red Lion in Stockbridge, Mass.

Capt. Richard H. Jeschke, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Jeschke and their two children, who recently returned from the Virgin Islands, are guests of Mrs. Jeschke's parents, Dr. and Mrs. John Ryan Devereaux, in Washington.

Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hawkins entertained informally at dinner in their quarters at Fort Myer, when their guests were Maj. Charles L. Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scott; Maj. John Barry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barry and Capt. William R. Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scott.

Miss Bertha Coontz, daughter of Adm. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coontz, has left Washington for Sudley, Va., where she is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. P. P. Causey. Later in the month Mrs. Coontz and her son, Lt. Kenneth Coontz, U.S.N., will also be guests of Dr. and Mrs. Causey.

Miss Lily Jane Axton, daughter of Chief of Chaplains John T. Axton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Axton, has returned to Washington from Columbia University, where she has been taking a summer course. Miss Axton will remain with her parents in Washington until time to go to Mount Holyoke College, where she is a senior.

Mrs. James T. Morris entertained a large dinner party at the Minikahda Club in Minneapolis, Aug. 11, in honor of Col. Thomas W. Hammond, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hammond, who have just arrived in St. Paul, where Col. Hammond has recently assumed his duties as the Federal instructor and commander of the 6th Minnesota National Guard Infantry.

Col. Daniel J. Carr, U.S.A., and Mrs. Carr entertained at a small dinner in Washington on Aug. 16 in honor of Lt. Condr. Elliott Buckmaster, U.S.N., who has recently been ordered to Washington for duty, and his sister, Miss Helen Buckmaster. Col. and Mrs. Carr and their guests motored to Baltimore for dinner and returned in the late evening.

Maj. John K. Herr, G.S.C., U.S.A., Washington, D.C., is to play No. 2 on the Army polo team, both in the junior championship games and in the games against the British team. Mrs. Herr and the Misses Helen and Fanny Herr have a cottage at Sherwood Forest, near Annapolis, for the season. Maj. Herr hopes to join them there after the polo with the British team.

Maj. Julian C. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Smith of Washington, who are motoring through New England, have left the Maplewood Club, White Mountains, and are now en route to White Sulphur Springs, where they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. McCallat at their summer home The Elms. Maj. and Mrs. Smith will return to Washington the last of August.

Miss Evelina Gleaves, daughter of Rear Adm. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gleaves, was among those selling flowers at the Spanish fiesta, which was arranged by Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans and Mrs. Roland Dickson and given at the Art Association in Newport on Aug. 23. The flowers were given by Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the former United States Ambassador to Germany, and Miss Gleaves was assisted by a number of debutantes.

Capt. Frank B. Upham, U.S. naval attaché in Paris, is a guest at the Carlton in London, for a short stay.

Col. A. G. Lott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lott will leave Washington shortly for Fort Bliss, Texas, where Col. Lott has been ordered for duty.

Lt. Kenneth M. Moore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Moore announce the birth of a son, Kenneth Mason, jr., Aug. 1, 1923, at Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Calvert, wife of Col. William Calvert, U.S.A., has left Washington to join Col. Calvert at Fort Leavenworth, where he has been ordered for duty.

Maj. Russell A. Osmun, U.S.A., and Mrs. Osmun are in New York for a short stay, before sailing for Europe. Maj. Osmun will be stationed in Paris.

Brig. Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kennedy have returned to Washington after an extended absence and are at their apartment at the St. Regis.

Col. William P. Wooten, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wooten have as their guests in Washington Mrs. Wooten's sister, Mrs. Roger Clay, and Miss Isabel Clay of Kentucky.

Rear Adm. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Grayson of Washington are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Barklie at Saratoga Springs for the racing season.

Col. Frank Jewell, U.S.A., has returned to his home at Battery Park, Md., after spending the past month with Mrs. Jewell in Maine. Mrs. Jewell will return later.

Rear Adm. L. E. Gregory, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gregory of Washington, who are spending some time in California, are now guests at Hotel del Coronado, Coronado Beach.

Miss Frances Russell, daughter of Lt. Col. Henry Rozier Casey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Casey, was the week-end guest of Lt. Paul F. Lee, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lee at Annapolis.

Lt. Col. George O. Hubbard, C.A.C., U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. Hubbard, has motored to Brunswick, Me., to spend a two months' leave. They will return to New York Oct. 1.

Horace Barclay Wharton, son of Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Wharton, entertained twenty-six boys and girls in honor of his tenth birthday, at his home, Key West Barracks, Florida, Aug. 4.

Maj. Lowe A. McClure, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. McClure have returned from Tahoe Tavern, Lake Tahoe, and have leased the Cole residence at 3006 Claremont avenue, Berkeley, Calif., for a year.

Col. R. H. Rolfe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rolfe, and Lt. O. S. Rolfe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rolfe, who are motoring through New York state, are guests at Paul Smith's Hotel in the Adirondacks.

Brig. Gen. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Feland of Washington are motoring to their camp, Red Rock, in the mountains of northern Pennsylvania, where they will remain for several weeks.

Mrs. Leon B. Kromer, with her children, is spending the summer with relatives at Lynn House, Hauppauge, L.I., N.Y. Her mother has recently joined her, and Col. Leon B. Kromer will soon join them.

Lt. Col. Paul C. Hutton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hutton and their two daughters have left Washington by motor for Denver, Colo., where Col. Hutton will be commanding officer of the Fitzsimons General Hospital.

Capt. T. D. Wadleton, U.S.A., who met with an accident in the New York National Guard encampment at Rochester, N.Y., where he fractured his collar bone, is now on the road to recovery, and will report at his station, Fort Howard, Md.

Lt. Col. J. Watt Page, U.S.A., of the Militia Bureau, together with Mrs. Page and two children, Margaret and Jack, jr., are spending a month motoring through Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Col. John B. Bennet and his son, Mr. H. W. Bennet, returned to Washington July 30, after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. Graham Sumner of Englewood, N.J., at their camp, Watch Point, Raquette Lake, N.Y. Miss Bennet will remain at camp until the last part of August.

Births

AVERY.—Capt. Samuel D. Avery, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Avery announce the birth of a son, Charles Jerome, Aug. 11, 1923, at Fort Ringgold, Texas.

CHRISTMAS.—Capt. John K. Christmas, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Christmas announce the birth of a daughter, Lucile Sibley, at the Baptist Hospital, Boston, Mass., Aug. 16, 1923.

COMP.—Ens. Charles O. Comp, U.S.N., and Mrs. Comp, Annapolis, Md., announce the birth of a daughter, Sue Jane, on July 31, 1923.

DUNWOODY.—Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland Dunwoody of Elizabeth, N.J., announce the birth of a daughter, Nancy Carolyn, on July 28, 1923. Mr. Dunwoody is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1917, and has lately resigned from the Service.

ENGLES.—Born to Capt. Reyburn Engles, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Engles at Fort Sill, Okla., on Aug. 18, 1923, twin girls.

HAYDEN.—Capt. James L. Hayden, C.A.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hayden announce the birth of a son, James Lloyd, at New York, N.Y., on Aug. 14, 1923.

LINDBERG.—Capt. D. O. N. Lindberg, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Lindberg announce the birth of a daughter at St. Joseph's Hospital, San Diego, Calif., July 23, 1923.

MONTGOMERY.—Capt. Ray C. Montgomery, F.A., U.S.A., and Mrs. Montgomery of Fort Sill, Okla., announce the birth of a daughter, Martha Jeanne, Aug. 3, 1923.

SPEARMAN.—Warrant Officer Edward W. Spearman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Spearman announce the birth of Anita Sarah Francis at Station Hospital, Camp Stotsenbach, P.I., on July 5, 1923.

TODD.—Lt. W. N. Todd, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Todd announce the birth of a daughter, Nancy Lee, on Aug. 1, 1923, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

WYETH.—Maj. John Churchill Wyeth, 3d F.A., U.S.A., and Mrs. Churchill announce the birth of a son, John Churchill, jr., at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13, 1923.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL AND ORDNANCE SCHOOL.

Watertown, Mass., Aug. 19, 1923.
Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Dixon of New York have been guests of Col. Dixon at Watertown Arsenal. Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Minton entertained them at dinner in their honor. Their guests were Mrs. Dixon, Col. Dixon and Maj. and Mrs. Sears. Mah-jong was enjoyed after dinner.

Capt. and Mrs. Safford entertained for Mrs. Dixon with a dinner party. Those invited were Mrs. Dixon, Col. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Maj. and Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Safford's mother, who is visiting her from France. Mrs. Safford entertained for Mrs. Dixon with afternoon bridge. Her guests were Meses. Dixon, Lyon, Slaughter, Minton, Sears, Stuart, Wilson, Young, Guion, Campbell and Nickerson.

Mrs. Paul Stuart had three tables of bridge for Mrs. Dixon. Those invited were Meses. Studer, Nickerson, Slaughter, Saylor, Safford, Young, Guion, Wilson, Barroll, Lynn and Campbell.

Maj. and Mrs. Stephen H. MacGregor were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Saylor.

Maj. and Mrs. Nickerson entertained Col. Dixon, Lt. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Gorrell and Lt. Shaler at dinner.

Capt. and Mrs. Slaughter entertained Mrs. Dixon, Col. Dixon and Capt. and Mrs. Lyon at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Saylor made up the second bridge table after dinner.

The hostesses of the weekly meeting of the Ladies' Bridge Club were Mrs. Young and Mrs. Stuart. Maj. and Mrs. Young entertained with three tables of bridge. Their guests were Meses. Safford, Saylor, Studer, Slaughter, Stuart and Frost.

Mrs. Fallon of Washington is the guest of her niece, Mrs. J. K. Christmas. Capt. and Mrs. Christmas have recently moved in their new home on North Beacon street, near the arsenal.

A progressive dinner party was given recently by five officers and their wives. The first course was served by Mrs. Lyon at her home in Cambridge. This was followed by a course at the apartment of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur, in Brookline. The last three courses were served in Watertown. The dinner course at Capt. and Mrs. Saylor's, salad at Capt. and Mrs. Slaughter's, and the dessert at Capt. and Mrs. Safford's. The party then returned to Capt. and Mrs. Saylor's for bridge.

Capt. and Mrs. Safford entertained with a bridge-supper in honor of Capt. Safford's birthday anniversary, their guests being Meses. Lyon, Slaughter, Saylor, Studer and Frost. Mrs. Stuart entertained a few members of the new Ordnance class at Tech. this year with a buffet supper and bridge.

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ARMY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Calvin Coolidge, President.
Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.
Assistant Secretary of War—Col. Dwight F. Davis.
General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.
Deputy Chief of Staff—Maj. Gen. John L. Hines.

STATUS OF ARMY PROMOTIONS.
The following are changes in promotions and vacancies on Promotion List (Cumulative) up to Aug. 22:

Last Lieutenant Colonel Promoted Colonel.
William Elliott, Q.M.C., No. 19 on page 1247 (Army Register, 1923).
No vacancies.

Last Major Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.
George C. Marshall, Jr., Inf., No. 601 on page 1249.
1 vacancy—Officer entitled: Talbot Smith, Cav. Sr. Maj.—Frank E. Davis, Q.M.C.

Last Captain Promoted Major.
Frederick Herr, Cav., No. 2332 on page 1256.
3 vacancies—Officers entitled: Clifford J. Mathews, Inf.; Frank W. Milburn, Inf.; Isaac Gill, Jr., Inf.
Sr. Capt.—John Kennard, Cav.

Last 1st Lieutenant Promoted Captain.
Walter S. Bramble, Q.M.C., No. 6095 on page 1271.
4 vacancies—Officers entitled: Harry Dittenbaugh, Q.M.C., No. 6096; John V. N. Ingram, Q.M.C., No. 6098; James S. Crawford, Ord. Dept., No. 6099; Henry B. Knowles, Q.M.C., No. 6102.
Sr. 1st Lt.—Stewart H. Elliott, Ord. Dept., No. 6103.

Last 2d Lieutenant Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
James E. Parker, A.S., No. 8529 on page 1280.
5 vacancies—Officers entitled: William W. Jervey, Cav., No. 8530; George R. Burgess, C.A.C.; Edward L. Strobbeln, F.A.; Maurice K. Kuris, F.A.; William H. Wenstrom, Cav. Sr. 2d Lt.—Paul L. Harter, C.A.C.
Vacancies in 2d Lts.—420.

LIFE INSURANCE AND ENLISTMENT ALLOWANCE.

CIR. 67, AUG. 18, 1923, W.D.

I—Life Insurance.—The War Department has been advised that there are enlisted men in the Service who have not been informed as to their right to apply for Government insurance.

All men who enter the active service on or before March 3, 1926, have the privilege of applying for U.S. Government insurance within 120 days of such entry into active service and before discharge.

All men who enter active service on or before the above date will be instructed by the officer completing the enlistment of their privilege to apply for insurance, and soldiers on joining organizations to which assigned will again be instructed by the organization commander regarding this privilege.

Blank forms for making application for insurance, reinstatement and conversion and rate books will be sent to any station upon application therefor to the U.S. Veterans Bureau.

II—Enlistment Allowance.—1. Payment of the \$90 enlistment allowance was authorized by Sec. 27 of the act of Congress approved June 4, 1920, which provides as follows: "Hereafter original enlistments in the Regular Army shall be for a period of one or three years at the option of the soldier, and re-enlistments shall be for a period of three years. Existing laws providing for the payment of three months' pay to certain soldiers upon re-enlistment are hereby repealed, and hereafter an enlistment allowance equal to three times the monthly pay of a soldier of the seventh grade shall be paid to every soldier who enlists or re-enlists for a period of three years, payment of the enlistment allowance for original enlistment to be deferred until honorable discharge."

The authority for such payment was terminated by the repealing clause in the act of June 30, 1921, which reads as follows:

"The provisions of Sec. 27 of the Army Reorganization act, approved June 4, 1920, providing an enlistment allowance, are hereby repealed."

2. Under the above provisions of law, all enlisted men who enlisted or re-enlisted between June 4, 1920, and June 29, 1921 (both dates inclusive), for a period of three years became entitled to the \$90 enlistment allowance, payment to be made immediately to men so re-enlisting, and payment to men so enlisting (original enlistment) to be deferred until honorable discharge.

3. The appropriation current at the time all conditions precedent to making payment have been met, is chargeable with the payment of the enlistment allowance; that is, the allowance is payable, in case of re-enlistment, from the appropriation current on date of re-enlistment, and is payable, in case of original enlistment, from the appropriation current on date of honorable discharge.

4. The Comptroller of the Treasury in his decision of July 10, 1920 (27 Comp. Dec. 40), prescribed the following rule for determining what constitutes an "original enlistment" and a "re-enlistment" within the meaning of the laws authorizing payment of the enlistment allowance:

"If an applicant for enlistment in the Army made on or after June 4, 1920, had, prior to that date, completed an enlistment period of not less than three years by continuous service, or had completed an enlistment for the period of one year made under the act of Feb. 28, 1919 (40 Stat. 1211), his enlistment, under Sec. 27 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 775), would be a 're-enlistment' in the Regular Army and he would be entitled immediately upon such re-enlistment to payment of the enlistment allowance of \$90; but if an applicant for enlistment had not completed either of said enlistment periods prior to his application, or had never served in the Army, his enlistment would be an 'original enlistment' within the meaning of Sec. 27 of said act of June 4, 1920, and payment of the enlistment allowance would not be authorized until honorable discharge."

5. Under the Comptroller's decisions rendered at various times since the act of June 4, 1920, became a law, the enlistment allowance may be paid to soldiers on discharge from "original enlistments" for three years, entered between June 4, 1920, and June 29, 1921, inclusive, under the following conditions:

a. Honorable discharge at expiration of term of service.
b. Discharge prior to expiration of term of service under Secs. II, V or VIII, A.R. 615-360, if given an honorable discharge under the provisions of Pars. 16, 42 and 53 thereof.
c. Honorable discharge as flying cadet prior to expiration of the term of enlistment in cases where appointment to the grade of flying cadet is made from status of enlisted man.
d. Honorable discharge prior to expiration of term of service for the purpose of re-enlisting.

e. Honorable discharge prior to expiration of term of service for the convenience of the Government.

6. The enlistment allowance may not be paid to soldiers on discharge from original enlistments under the following conditions:

a. Discharge under Sec. III, IV, VI, VII, IX or XI, A.R. 615-360.
b. Discharge under Sec. II, V or VIII, A.R. 615-360, if not given an honorable discharge under the provisions of Pars. 16, 42 and 53 thereof.
c. Discharge prior to the expiration of term of service for the purpose of continuing in the Service in a different capacity, such as discharge to accept appointment as commissioned officer, as warrant officer, or as cadet, U.S. Military Academy.

7. Payment of the enlistment allowance for "re-enlistments" may not now be made by disbursing officers as same are payable from appropriations for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921, which are no longer available for disbursement. Soldiers who have not been paid the allowance for re-enlistment between June 4, 1920, and June 29, 1921, should be instructed to file claims for same over their own signatures with the General Accounting Office, Military Division.

8. Payment of the enlistment allowance for "original enlistments" between June 4, 1920, and June 29, 1921, will be made by disbursing officers on final statement to soldiers being discharged under the conditions enumerated in Par. 5.

9. When, because of prior service, or for other reason, it is believed that the enlistment allowance may have previously been paid for original enlistments, request will be made

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to the Chief of Finance for report as to whether or not such payment has been made. When report, as indicated above, is deemed necessary, a separate request will be made for each soldier, furnishing, in each case, a statement of all prior service, and a list of the organizations and stations of the soldier during current enlistment, with dates of transfers. All such requests will, if possible, be made in ample time for the Chief of Finance to have the necessary search of records made and to report before time for the soldier's discharge, allowing, if practicable, two months or more therefor.

10. All instructions previously issued by the War Department which are in conflict with the foregoing are rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:
JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 29, AUG. 2, 1923, W.D.

I—Designation of Flying Field.—The flying field at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., is designated as "Phillips Field," effective July 15, 1923, in honor of 1st Lt. Wendell K. Phillips, A.S., who was killed on June 5, 1923, in an airplane accident at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

II—Lt. Col. G. G. Reiniger, F.A.O.R.C., having been found qualified for General Staff duty, is placed on the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

III—Relates to routing of War Department

traffic by the War Department Traffic Manager.
IV—Gives the composition of the Joint Army and Navy Board and Joint Army and Navy Planning Committee.

V—Gives a list of credits to organizations in battles and campaigns of the United States.
VI—Gives the metes and bounds of Sparta Military Reservation.

CIR. 52, JUNE 23, 1923, W.D.

This circular rescinds Cir. 2, W.D., 1922 (Allowances of motor vehicles), as amended by Sec. I, Cir. 191, W.D., 1922, and issues new instructions and tables governing the distribution of available motor equipment.

CIRCULAR 61, JULY 20, 1923, W.D.

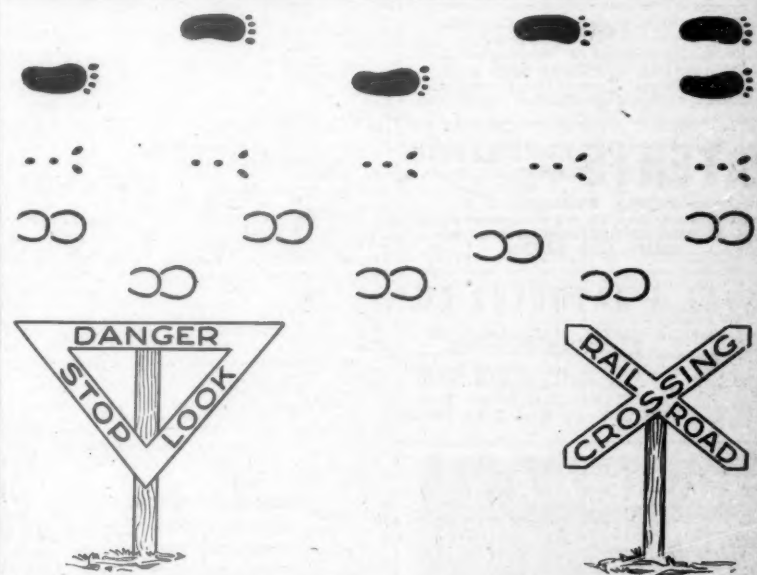
Cir. 168 and Sec. II, Cir. 207, W.D., 1922, and Cir. 11 and Sec. I, Cir. 14, W.D., 1923, are rescinded, and, pending revision of Army Regulations, new instructions are published concerning (1) Pay and allowance account, (2) Transcript statement of account, and (3) Affidavit of dependent mother, with form for making such affidavit.

CIR. 66, AUG. 15, 1923, W.D.

This circular refers to the following subjects: Transportation certificate for passenger travel; preparation and handling of bills of lading and transportation requests.

G.O. 27, AUG. 12, 1923, 4TH CORPS AREA.

The undersigned, having returned from de-



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tached service, resumes command of the 4th Corps Area.

DAVID C. SHANKS, Maj. Gen., U.S.A.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A., C. OF S.

Leave for 1 month to Col. L. B. Kromer, G.S., about Aug. 17. (Aug. 16, W.D.)
Leave for 1 month to Lt. Col. G. S. Norvell, G.S., about Aug. 30, 1923, with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 17, W.D.)
Leave for 1 month to Lt. Col. F. P. Lahm, G.S., about Aug. 20. (Aug. 17, W.D.)
Leave for 1 month to Lt. Col. R. W. Briggs, G.S., about Aug. 27. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. ELI A. HELMICK, I.G.

Lt. Col. E. H. Andres, I.G., from Philippines to duty with I.G. Dept., Hq. 9th Corps Area, San Francisco. (Aug. 20, W.D.)
Maj. F. Babcock, I.G., to sail about Dec. 6 for Philippines for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)
Leave for 2 months, about Aug. 22, to Lt. Col. J. T. Watson, I.G.D. (Aug. 16, 2d C.A.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. W. H. HART, Q.M.G.

Leave for 1 month to Col. I. L. Hunt, Q.M.C., about Aug. 20. (Aug. 16, W.D.)
Capt. M. C. Addoms, jr., Q.M.C., to Fort DuPont, Del., for duty as quartermaster. (Aug. 16, W.D.)
Capt. P. J. O'Brien, Q.M.C., on Sept. 1 to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

1st Lt. A. E. Dewey, Q.M.C., not later than Sept. 1 to Fort Hayes, Columbus, O., for duty in connection with recruiting. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Leave for 2 months to 1st Lt. J. B. Canfield, Q.M.C., upon relief from duty at Camp Custer, Mich. (Aug. 17, W.D.)
Sgt. S. J. Lonergan, Q.M.C., placed upon retired list at Fort Porter, N.Y. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Sgt. E. Smith, Q.M.C. placed upon retired list at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Staff Sgt. T. A. Haslett, Q.M.C., now at San Antonio, Tex., general delivery, is relieved from further duty in Hawaiian Dept. and will report to commanding general 8th Corps Area for assignment to duty. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Maj. H. J. Lawes, Q.M.C., to N.Y. city and sail about Nov. 1 for Panama C.Z. for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Maj. C. McH. Eby, Q.M.C., to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty as Q.M. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. H. E. Tuttle, Q.M.C., to Fort Riley, Kan., to Cavalry School not later than Sept. 8 for a course of instruction beginning Sept. 10. (Aug. 20, W.D.)
Capt. J. J. McConville, Q.M.C. (Inf.), is relieved from detail in Q.M.C. Sept. 19. He will remain at his present station for duty pending further orders. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

1st Lt. F. G. Marchman, Q.M.C., to duty at San Francisco General Intermediate Depot. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

1st Lt. W. J. Gainey, Q.M.C., to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty as Q.M., relieving Capt. E. Eccles, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty, relieving 1st Lt. F. H. Booth. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

1st Lt. J. R. Hubbard, Q.M.C., to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty as Q.M. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

The resignation of 2d Lt. E. R. Adlington, Q.M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

2d Lt. F. E. Powell, Q.M.C., is assigned to 1st Div. and will join station to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Leave for 3 months, about Sept. 15, to Capt. E. A. Guillemet, Q.M.C. (Aug. 15, 2d C.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Maj. J. R. McKnight, M.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Leave for 2 months to Maj. H. W. Jones, M.C., Jan. 15. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Lt. Col. L. P. Williamson, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Maj. F. C. Griffiths, M.C., to Fort Bragg, N.C., for duty. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Maj. H. C. Nebbett, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. C. V. Hart, M.C., to Brooks Field, Tex., and report on or before Sept. 2 at Air Service Primary Flying School for duty and training. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Leave for 1 month, about Sept. 15, to Maj. A. M. Giffin, M.C. (Aug. 15, 2d C.A.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

1st Lt. P. T. Carpenter, V.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Maj. J. R. Shand, V.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

NON-COMS. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Sgt. H. A. R. Kroger, M.D., placed upon retired list at Fort MacArthur, Calif. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. K. W. WALKER, C. OF F.

So much of par. 13, S.O. 99, April 27, 1923, W.D., as directs Maj. J. J. Grace, F.D., to proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty as student officer at Command and General Staff School, is revoked. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJ. GEN. L. H. BEACH, C. OF E.

So much of par. 16, S.O. 162, July 13, 1923, W.D., as relieves Capt. E. B. Murray, 2d Engrs., from assignment to that regiment and directs him to proceed to Fort Humphreys and report on Sept. 10 for duty as member of the

company officers' class, is revoked. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Leave for 1 month to 1st Lt. J. E. Langley, C.E., about Sept. 1. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

2d Lt. L. J. Weehy, 6th Engrs., will sail from San Francisco about Dec. 6 for Philippines. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Maj. J. F. Bell, C.E., now on duty in Washington, is relieved from further assignment and duty with Organized Reserves of 3d Corps Area. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. T. B. Larkin, C.E., in addition to his other duties at Pittsburgh, is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves of 3d Corps Area. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

The orders of July 24 relieving 1st Lt. B. St. G. Tucker, O.D., directing him to proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Bridgetown, Pa., for duty, is revoked. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

1st Lt. A. L. Rothrock, Inf., is detailed in Ord. Dept., Oct. 1. He is relieved from assignment to 29th Inf. and will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

1st Lt. B. St. G. Tucker, O.D., to West Point, N.Y., and report on Aug. 24 for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

The promotion of 2d Lt. O. A. Saunders, O.D., to 1st lieutenant from July 23, 1923, is announced. He will remain on his present duties. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lt. J. L. Hughes, O.D., is extended 1 month. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. C. Le G. Walker, S.C. (C.A.C.), relieved from detail in Signal Corps. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Mrs. Sgt. N. P. Raleigh, S.C., placed upon retired list at Fort Myer, Va. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Par. 19, S.O. 184, W.D., Aug. 13, 1923, relieving Capt. G. W. Gering, S.C. (Inf.), from detail in Signal Corps and assigning him to 5th Inf. for duty and station upon his relief from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, is revoked. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

1st Lt. R. C. Hildreth, S.C., will report to commanding general 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Tech. Sgt. J. L. Nichols, S.C., to Fort Bragg, N.C., for duty with Service Co. No. 5, S.C. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C.W.S.

Leave for 1 month to Col. C. W. Exton, C.W.S., about Aug. 18. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Leave granted 1st Lt. J. F. Battley, C.W.S., is extended 1 month. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

COL. J. T. AXTON, C. OF C.

Chaplain I. L. Bennett to San Francisco and sail about Feb. 19 for Philippines for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C. OF C.

The promotion of Capt. B. F. Hoge, Cav., to grade of major, with rank from Aug. 10, 1923, is announced. He will remain on his present duties. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Sgt. B. H. Russell, 9th Cav., placed upon retired list at Fort Riley, Kas. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Capt. W. H. Halstead, 6th Cav., to Boston, Mass., for duty in connection with recruiting. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. D. Becker, 6th Cav., to Jackson, Miss., for duty in connection with recruiting. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

2d Lt. H. K. Greenlaw, Cav., is detailed in Air Service and to Brooks Field, Tex., not later than Sept. 16 for duty and heavier-than-air training. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

The promotion of 2d Lt. J. B. Rivers, Cav., to 1st lieutenant from July 31, 1923, is announced. He will remain on his present duties. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Lt. Col. I. L. Hunsaker, Cav., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Lt. Col. S. D. Maisie, Cav., to Fort Mason, Cal., General Intermediate Depot as executive officer. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Col. F. J. Koester, Cav., is detailed as member of the court of inquiry, 9th C.A., vice Col. T. A. Pearce, Inf., relieved. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

Leave for 1 month to Maj. R. E. Lee, F.A., under exceptional circumstances. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Maj. R. E. Lee, F.A., will sail from San Francisco about Dec. 6 for Manila. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Sick leave for 2 months to 1st Lt. O. R. Carlson, 13th F.A. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

The leave for 3 months granted Maj. J. A. Gillespie, 13th F.A. to expire not later than Oct. 20, is extended 1 month. (Aug. 1, 4th C.A.)

Col. R. C. Foy, F.A., is detailed in General Staff Corps and is assigned to General Staff with troops. Col. Foy will report for temporary duty in G-2, G.S. About Sept. 1, 1923, he will proceed to Bucharest, Rumania, for duty as military attaché. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Maj. J. E. McMahon, jr., F.A., to San Francisco and sail about Nov. 20 for Hawaii for duty. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Leave for 2 months and 18 days to Maj. J. E. McMahon, jr., F.A., about Sept. 1, to terminate at such time as will enable him to sail for Hawaii about Nov. 20. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Capt. T. C. Harvey, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., not later than Sept. 10, to Field Artillery School as a student. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

1st Lt. F. J. Tate, F.A., to sail from San Francisco about Aug. 28, 1923, for Hawaii for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

The promotion of the following officers of

Field Artillery is announced from 2d to 1st lieutenant from dates noted: F. G. McGill, July 28, 1923; J. J. Burns, Aug. 1, 1923. Each officer named will remain on his present duties. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

Leave for 3 months to 1st Lt. P. J. Atkinson, F.A., upon arrival in U.S. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Leave for 2 months and 10 days to 1st Lt. H. B. P. Boody, F.A., upon arrival in U.S. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C.A.

The transfer of Maj. A. S. Buyers, C.A.C., to Ord. Dept. on Aug. 6, 1923, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He will proceed to Haritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Maj. F. D. Applin, C.A.C., is assigned to duty with Signal Corps for 4 years, effective Sept. 5, and to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

2d Lt. P. L. Harter, C.A.C., now under treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

2d Lt. S. Rubin, C.A.C., Iowa City, Ia., having been relieved from treatment at Station Hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will proceed to his proper station. (Aug. 11, 7th C.A.)

Staff Sgt. C. A. Kellison, C.A.C., is transferred to Air Service and will proceed to Brooks Field, Tex., for appointment as a flying cadet. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF I.

Col. T. J. Powers, Inf., about Sept. 10 to Washington to Chief Co-ordinator for duty in his office. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Capt. F. E. Stoner, Inf., is detailed in Signal Corps, Aug. 25, and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty with Sig. Corps. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Leave for 1 month, about Sept. 1, to Maj. F. C. Hecox, Inf. (Aug. 8, 4th C.A.)

Leave for 2 months, about Aug. 31, to Maj. T. H. Monroe, Inf. (D.O.L.). (Aug. 7, 4th C.A.)

Leave for 2 months to 1st Lt. A. J. MacKee, Inf., upon arrival in U.S. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

1st Lt. C. D. Alway, Inf., to Fort Leavenworth to U.S. Disciplinary Bks. for duty. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Col. G. L. Byroade, Inf., to sail from San Francisco about Sept. 22 for Manila for duty. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Leave for 4 months to Col. W. M. Fassett, Inf., upon relief from duty at Fort Benning, Ga. about Sept. 15. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 174, W.D., July 27, 1923, directing Col. F. G. Knabenshue, Inf., to San Francisco and sail Dec. 6 for Philippines for duty with Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Maj. L. C. Groves, 2d Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment and is detailed as a divisional instructor, 33d Div., N.G., Chicago, Ill. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

2d Lt. C. E. Haswell, 17th Inf., is detailed in Air Service, Sept. 1, and to Brooks Field, Tex., for duty and primary training in heavier-than-air craft. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

The resignation of Capt. W. C. Armstrong, Inf., as an officer of the Army, Aug. 31, is accepted. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

Leave for 1 month and 15 days, about Aug. 20, to 1st Lt. H. E. Willis, 17th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (Aug. 11, 7th C.A.)

Leave for 2 months, about Sept. 15, to 2d Lt. L. G. Degnan, 17th Inf., Fort Omaha, Neb. (Aug. 13, 7th C.A.)

Sgt. R. O. Knight, 16th Inf., is detailed to duty with New York N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Infantry, and to N.Y. city and take station. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

1st Sgt. J. Renner, 12th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Meade, Md. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

Sgt. A. C. Ashford, 5th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Devens, Mass. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

1st Sgt. C. White, 2d Tank Co., placed upon retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

1st Sgt. J. Velanage, 13th Inf., is detailed to duty with Massachusetts N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Infantry, and to South Armory, Irvington street, Boston. (Aug. 17, W.D.)

The resignation of Maj. E. B. Garey, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. H. A. Tribollet, Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

So much of par. 25, S.O. 149, June 27, 1923, W.D., as transfers Capt. C. S. Brodhead, jr., Inf., from 15th Tank Batn., Fort Benning, Ga., Sept. 1, 1923, and directs him then to join that regiment, is revoked. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

So much of par. 19, S.O. 96, April 24, 1923, W.D., as relieves Capt. P. L. Ransom, Inf., from his present assignment and duties at Fort Benning, Ga., to take effect Oct. 1, 1923, and directs him then to report in person to commanding general Infantry School for duty as a member of the company officers' class, is revoked. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. J. G. Kyle, Inf., is assigned to 29th Inf. for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Capt. C. S. Brodhead, jr., Inf., 15th Tank Batn., upon completion of his present temporary duty at Camp McClellan, Ala., will report in person on Oct. 1, 1923, to commandant the Infantry School for duty as a member of the company officers' class. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

Leave for 2 months and 15 days, about Sept. 11, to Maj. T. L. Crystal, Inf., D.O.L., with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 14, 2d C.A.)

Leave for 1 month, about Sept. 1, to 1st Lt. E. K. Mead, Inf., D.O.L. (Aug. 13, 2d C.A.)

Leave for 1 month, about Sept. 10, to Capt. A. B. Stewart, Inf., D.O.L. (Aug. 13, 2d C.A.)

Leave for 30 days, about Sept. 5, to Capt. C. L. Berthoff, Inf. (Aug. 15, 2d C.A.)

Capt. K. S. Whittemore, 16th Inf., is as-

signed to station at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (Aug. 15, 2d C.A.)
 Leave for 1 month and 8 days, about Aug. 24, to Capt. F. J. McNamara, 16th Inf. (Aug. 16, 2d C.A.)
 Leave for 3 months, about Sept. 20, to Maj. S. M. Montemios, Inf., with permission to leave U.S. (Aug. 18, 2d C.A.)
 Capt. M. Reed, Inf., is assigned to 18th Inf. and will take station at Fort Slocum, N.Y. (Aug. 17, 2d C.A.)
 Leave for 2 months, about Sept. 12, to Capt. A. P. McGee, Inf., D.O.L. (Aug. 17, 2d C.A.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJ. GEN. M. M. PATRICK, C. OF A.S.

So much of orders of June 18, W.D., as releases 1st Lt. C. W. Pyle, A.S., from duty at McCook Field, O., and directs him to proceed to San Francisco and sail about Sept. 25 to Hawaiian Dept. for duty, is revoked. (Aug. 15, W.D.)
 Capt. R. P. Cousins, A.S., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 17, W.D.)
 1st Lt. T. J. Koenig, A.S., about Oct. 15 is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves of 9th Corps Area, Sand Point, Wash. (Aug. 17, W.D.)
 Leave for 1 month and 15 days to 1st Lt. E. L. Fernsten, A.S., upon relief from duty at Kelly Field, Tex. (Aug. 17, W.D.)
 2d Lt. T. R. Howard, A.S., Brooks Field, Tex., is placed on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights. (Aug. 17, W.D.)
 The orders of Aug. 13, W.D., directing 1st Lt. F. W. Evans, A.S., to sail from San Francisco about Nov. 20 for Hawaii, are revoked. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

1st Lt. F. M. Wilson, P.S., from apportionment to Inf. and reapportioned to Coast Art. Corps. (Aug. 15, W.D.)
 1st Lt. J. M. Maner, P.S., from apportionment to Coast Art. Corps and reapportioned to Inf. (Aug. 15, W.D.)
 Maj. J. A. Sterling, P.S., from apportionment to Q.M. Corps and reapportioned to Inf. (Aug. 15, W.D.)
 The leave granted Capt. F. Tilletson, P.S., is extended 1 month. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

Promotion of the following officers is announced: Lt. Col. A. N. McClure, Q.M.C., to col., rank Aug. 1, 1923; Maj. N. J. Wiley, Inf., to lt. col., rank Aug. 10, 1923. Col. McClure will remain on his present duties; Lt. Col. Wiley will comply with orders heretofore issued. (Aug. 16, W.D.)
 The promotion of the following officers is announced from the dates noted in 1923: 1st Lt. N. J. Thorud, Q.M.C., to capt., Aug. 10; 2d Lt. E. M. Brannon, Inf., to 1st lt., July 25; 2d Lt. J. W. Sheehy, Inf., to 1st lt., July 28. Each officer named will remain on his present duties. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The transfer of Maj. F. C. Rogers, Q.M.C., Camp McClellan, Ala., to Inf., on Aug. 6, 1923, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Wnt. Ofr. E. Harper from duties at Q.M. Intermediate Depot, Norfolk, Va., to Fort Hove, Md., for duty. (Aug. 15, W.D.)
 Wnt. Ofr. L. M. Powers to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty at Hqs. 3d Div. (Aug. 17, W.D.)
 Leave for 2 months, about Sept. 10, to Wnt. Ofr. J. M. Inman, Frankford Arsenal, Pa. (Aug. 18, W.D.)
 The promotion of Wnt. Ofr. F. Tomlinson, first mate, Army Mine Planter Service, Fort Totten, N.Y., to grade of master, is announced. (Aug. 18, W.D.)
 Wnt. Ofr. R. O. Day to Boston, Mass., for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

ORDERS TO RETIRED OFFICERS.

Maj. R. C. Bull, retired, on Sept. 24 from further active duty to home. (Aug. 16, W.D.)

RETIRED N.C.O. TO DUTY.

Mtr. Sgt. W. J. Lyons, retired, will report at Oakland public high schools, Oakland, Calif., for duty. (Aug. 18, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men were retired from active service at the places named and ordered home by the special orders from the War Department of the dates noted:
 Sgt. G. Wright, Co. K, 25th Inf., at Camp Stephen D. Little, Ariz. (Aug. 15, W.D.)
 Staff Sgt. G. X. Miller, Sig. Corps, at Camp Lewis, Wash. (Aug. 15, W.D.)
 Tech. Sgt. E. Pollett, Ord. Dept., at Fort Wayne, Mich. (Aug. 15, W.D.)
 Wnt. Sgt. E. W. Wiegman, D.E.M.L., at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo. (Aug. 18, W.D.)
 Mtr. Sgt. J. B. Rousseau, D.E.M.L., at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Aug. 18, W.D.)
 1st Sgt. J. J. McCarthy, 8th Inf., at Fort Moultrie, S.C. (Aug. 20, W.D.)
 Mtr. Sgt. O. Melville, 13th Engrs., at Fort Humphreys, Va. (Aug. 20, W.D.)
 Sgt. J. D. Fry, 34th Inf., at Camp Meade, Md. (Aug. 20, W.D.)

D.E.M.L.

Sgt. J. G. Reed, D.E.M.L. (R.O.T.C.), to Greensboro, N.C., reporting to P.M.S. and T. at Agricultural and Technical College for duty.
 Tech. Sgt. M. J. Donlon, D.E.M.L., placed upon retired list at Jackson, Miss. (Aug. 16, W.D.)
 Sgt. F. W. Hobby, D.E.M.L., placed upon

retired list at 39 Whitehall street, N.Y. city (Aug. 16, W.D.)

ORDERS TO RESERVE CORPS OFFICERS.

Capt. H. D. Haskins, Q.M.O.R.C., Belvidere, Ill., to active duty Sept. 1 at Chicago, Ill., Quartermaster Intermediate Depot. (Aug. 20, W.D.)
 Maj. J. C. Yeum, Q.M.O.R.C., to active duty Sept. 1 at Chicago Q.M. Intermediate Depot for duty. (Aug. 20, W.D.)
 2d Lt. G. L. Vickery, A.S.O.R.C., to active duty, Aug. 30; to Brooks Field, Tex., for pursuing a 4 months' course of instruction in primary flying. (Oct. 18, W.D.)

Late Army Orders

S.O. 191, AUG. 21, 1923, W.D.

Lt. Col. J. M. Loud, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability, his retirement is announced.
 Lt. Col. J. Prentice, O.A.C., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, and to proper station, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.
 Capt. H. S. Stenberg, M.C., to New York city and sail about Nov. 28 for Panama for duty.
 Capt. L. W. Ballantyne, M.C., upon completion of his present tour of foreign service, is assigned to duty as flight surgeon, Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
 Lt. Col. J. R. McAndrews, Cav., will report to an Army retiring board at Washington for examination.

Capt. J. T. Boyle, Q.M.C., to duty San Francisco general intermediate depot.
 Leave for two months to Capt. J. R. Haskins, D.C., about Sept. 10.
 Leave for one month to Maj. C. A. Meals, Q.M.C.

Maj. H. N. Ervin, M.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.
 Capt. R. O. Dart, M.C., to Washington, to the Surgeon General for duty in his office.
 Air Service officers to San Francisco and sail about Dec. 8 for the Philippines for duty: Capt. M. Berman; 1st Lt. W. A. Maxwell, W. K. Burgess, R. V. Ignacio; 2d Lt. E. S. Moon.

Air Service officers from Philippines upon the completion of their present tours of foreign service, and upon arrival in the United States will report by radio to The A.G. of the Army for further orders: Capt. J. H. Houghton and F. R. Lafferty; 1st Lt. J. I. Moore, G. M. Palmer and E. H. Guilford.

The following officers of the Q.M.O.R.C. to active duty Sept. 10 at Boston: 2d Lt. H. G. Bentley, L. F. Denis, H. B. Lane.
 Master Sgt. E. W. Wiegman to active duty the day following his retirement, and to Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.
 Leave for three months to Capt. H. L. Hogan, D.C., about Sept. 1.

Capt. H. L. Miller, M.C., to home and await retirement.

Army Field Clerk J. F. Rath to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty.
 The transfer of Maj. W. A. Cophorne, O.A.C., to the Chemical Warfare Service on Aug. 16, 1923, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He will proceed to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for duty.

Leave for one month to Lt. Col. H. C. Dickinson, G.S. (Inf. O.R.C.), about Aug. 24.
 Leave for one month to Col. S. H. Ford, G.S., about Sept. 1.

The transfer of 1st Lt. R. S. Jett, Cav., Kelly Field, Texas, to the Air Service on Aug. 2, 1923, with rank from Sept. 15, 1919, is announced. He will remain on his present duties.

A board to consist of Lt. Col. C. F. Morse, M.C., Lt. Col. F. H. Bloomhardt, M.C., and Maj. R. Reynolds, M.C., is appointed to meet in the Philippine Department for examining officers of the Medical Corps for examination for promotion.

Maj. L. J. McNair, G.S. (Field Art.), is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. upon completion of his present tour of foreign service, and is assigned to the 2d Division, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Field Artillery.

Maj. G. W. Cochen, G.S. (O.A.C.), from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps and from duty in the Philippines, and is assigned to duty at Fort Worden, Wash.

Maj. J. P. Terrell, G.S. (O.A.C.), from detail as a member of the G.S.C. and from duty in the Panama Canal Department, and is assigned to duty at Fort Eustis, Va.

Lt. Col. W. H. Wilson, G.S. (O.A.C.), from detail as a member of the G.S.C. and from duty in Hawaiian Department, and is assigned to duty as assistant commandant Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Lt. Col. E. D. Peck, G.S. (O.E.), from detail as a member of the G.S.C. and from duty in the Panama Canal Department, and will report by radio to The A.G. of the Army for assignment.

Maj. L. A. Stone, M.I.O.R.C., to active duty Washington, D.C., Sept. 17, pursuing a course of instruction in military intelligence.

Tech. Sgt. J. Simpson, D.E.M.L., will be placed upon the retired list at Detroit, Mich.

Wnt. Ofr. C. S. Dangler to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty.

Capt. H. S. Thomas, S.C., to New York city and sail about Nov. 1 for the Panama C.Z. for duty.

The following officers of the S.O.R.C. Government Island, N.Y., to active duty Sept. 21 with planning agent, Signal Corps procurement district of New York, for duty: Lt. Col. C. E. Heston, Maj. R. A. Klock and T. R. Parrish.

Capt. A. P. Sullivan, Inf., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, to Baltimore, Md., for duty.

Lt. Col. R. B. Going, Cav., from station at Camp Holabird, Md., upon the arrival of Capt. A. P. Sullivan, Inf., and will then report in person to the commanding general, 3d Corps Area, for assignment to duty.

Wnt. Ofr. F. G. Haney to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty.

Wnt. Ofr. M. B. Oakham to Fort Benning, Ga., for duty.

The transfer of 1st Lt. A. L. Thornton, A.S., to the Cavalry on Aug. 15, 1923, with rank from July 1, 1920, is announced. He is assigned to the 11th Cavalry, Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for duty.

Capt. R. F. Blodgett, 15th F.A., from assignment to that regiment and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Disciplinary Barracks, for duty.

S.O. 192, AUG. 22, 1923, W.D.

Capt. R. R. Long, Inf., assigned 34th Inf., Fort Eustis, Va.

Col. F. J. Morrow, Inf., to Fort McDowell, Calif., in command Overseas Discharge and Replacement Depot.

Col. A. W. Bjornstad, 3d Inf., to Fort Benning as assistant commandant of Infantry School Sept. 10.

Maj. R. Brush, 9th Inf., to duty with Organized Reserves, and take station at Presidio of San Francisco.

Capt. F. J. Mathis, A.S., to Langley Field, Va.

Resignation of Capt. M. A. Lowenberg, Cav., accepted, effective Aug. 25.

1st Lt. W. K. Moran, A.S., to N.Y. city, sailing Nov. 1 for Panama Canal Zone.

Promotion of Capt. F. Herr, Cav., to major from Aug. 12 is announced.

1st Lt. J. W. Freeman, Inf., transferred to Ord. Dept. on Aug. 17, rank from March 2.

Late Navy Orders

Orders to Officers Aug. 21.

Capt. R. McNeely to Bureau of Engineering, Washington, D.C.

Cdr. A. K. Atkins to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Cdr. P. W. Foote to Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.

Medical Corps—Cdr. F. L. Benton to Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.; Lt. Cdr. E. Sparrow to course instruction Lying in Hospital, New York; Lts. R. M. Little to Naval Hosp., Key West, Fla.; J. B. Logue to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads; G. Fish, E. D. Hardin and F. L. Hubbard to course instruction Naval Med. School, Washington, D.C.

Dental Corps—Lts. to course of instruction at Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.: H. B. Alexander, J. H. Campbell, R. W. Quisenberry and F. G. Ulen.

Lt. Cdr. O. W. Leidel (S.C.) to Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, H.T.

Chf. Bsn. G. R. Groh to Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.

Pay Clk. W. A. Swanson to Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, H.T.

Repairs for Mare Island

Water Front Structures

FORTUNATELY for the Navy Department, Rear Adm. Gregory, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who is on an inspection tour, arrived at Mare Island shortly after a section of the quay wall about ninety feet long, immediately north of Dock No. 2, collapsed and fell into the channel. There was no loss of life or damage to the ships. The quay was of concrete construction, but was supported below the water by wooden piles.

Extensive repairs and renewals of water front structures are in progress at the Mare Island Navy Yard under appropriations with a limit of cost of \$2,800,000. The necessity of this work is attributed largely to the appearance of marine borers which appeared in San Francisco Bay. Increasing salinity of the San Francisco Bay, owing to the diminution of stream flow, gave rise to a disastrous invasion in 1918 and 1919 throughout these waters, and as a result the timber-pile construction has continued to suffer. The evidence of teredo ravages is furnished by the accident referred to above, which occurred on Aug. 9. The presence of Adm. Gregory, who is with the Congressional party, will make it possible to secure accurate information on the subject. He will also have an opportunity to study other improvements that are in progress at Mare Island. They include the construction of Dike No. 9, an expense of \$168,360; the reinforcement of Dike No. 12 and the longitudinal dike along Mare Island channel at the cost of \$673,225 and \$91,875 respectively. An allotment has also been made of \$176,580 for the reconstruction of Dike No. 12 in Carquinez straits.

A decision of Justice McCoy, handed down in the D.C. Supreme Court on Aug. 20, dismisses the injunction suit brought by James E. O'Donnell of Los Angeles, Calif., against the Secretary of the Navy, seeking to restrain the latter from continuing to assert title to that part of Mare Island known as "Cross Island." The tract in question adjoins the navy yard immediately to the north and embraces 350 acres valued by the plaintiff at \$350,000. It was originally tide land, but the government in the course of long years of possession has done considerable filling of low areas. The claimant in the present case was nonsuited on a similar action brought in California in 1912, and the decision now obtained further confirms the government's right to the property.



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Assistant Secretary of the Navy—
Theodore Roosevelt.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral
Robert E. Coontz.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, NAVY.

Aug. 22, 1923.

The following junior officers have become
eligible for promotion in various grades and
ranks of the Navy:

Line.	Medical Corps.
R. Adm. W. A. Moffett	R. Adm. A. M. D. McCormick
Capt. B. B. Wygant	Capt. H. O. Curl
Cdr. H. T. Kays	Cdr. R. A. Warner
Lt. Cdr. H. K. Fenn	Lt. Cdr. V. H. Carson
Dental Corps.	Supply Corps.
Lt. Cdr. T. L. Sampson	Rear Adm. T. S. Jewett
	Capt. F. K. Perkins
	Cdr. E. D. Stanley
	Lt. Cdr. J. D. P. Hodapp
Construction Corps.	Naval Engr. Corps.
R. Adm. R. Stocker	R. Adm. F. R. Harris
Capt. E. S. Land	Capt. G. A. MacKay
Cdr. G. Fulton	Cdr. G. A. Duncan
Lt. Cdr. F. L. Crisp	Lt. Cdr. R. L. Martin

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers Aug. 15.

Capt. H. H. Royall to command U.S.S. Mercy.
Cdr. A. C. Pickins to Naval Inspector of Ordnance in charge Naval Proving Ground, and Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.
Lt. Cdr. E. S. R. Brandt to aid to Commandant, 1st Naval District.
Lt. Cdr. J. K. Esler to Dest. Squad. 12, Battle Fleet, as squadron engineer officer.
Lt. Cdr. C. K. Martin to radio material officer, 3d Naval District.
Lt. M. Cole to treatment Naval Hosp., Washington.
Lt. E. A. Foote to R. Bks., Hampton Roads.
Lt. G. F. Martin to U.S.S. Henderson.
Lt. G. E. Ross to officer in charge Navy Retg. Sta., Jacksonville, Fla.
Lt. (j.g.) C. E. Bilson to Naval Sta., Guam.
Lt. (j.g.) O. E. Williams to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.
Ens. E. F. Beck, W. S. Dufton, A. P. Earle, C. O. Glisson, E. V. Raines and O. Rees to Dest. Squad. 12, Battle Fleet.
Ens. T. C. Ryan to U.S.S. Chaumont.
Ens. S. Silverman to Dest. Squad. 12, Battle Fleet.
Medical Corps—Cdr. C. G. Smith to Naval Tra. Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; Lt. Cdr. H. A. Garrison to U.S.S. Altair; Lts. G. G. Herman to Naval Hospital, Parris Island, S.C.; B. G. Holton resignation accepted; F. L. Hubbard to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.; E. F. McCall to Marine Bks., San Diego, Calif.; Lt. J. Millan to U.S.S. Florida; P. F. Murdoch to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Cincinnati and on board when commissioned; H. C. Weber to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.
Lt. R. L. Koester (S.C.) to U.S.S. Hannibal as supply ofr.
Chf. Pharm. W. T. Gilberg to 12th Naval District Sept. 1, 1923.
Chf. Pharm. G. P. Lyon to Naval Hospital, Washington.
Chf. Pharm. T. J. Murphy to Pharm. Mates' School, Norfolk, Va.
Pay Clk. H. N. Walling to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Cincinnati and on board with supply ofr. when commissioned.
No orders published under date of Aug. 14.

Orders to Officers Aug. 16.

Lt. Cdr. E. F. Cutts to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Pigeon and on board when commissioned.
Lt. Cdr. R. R. Smith to navy yard, Charleston, S.C., as engineer ofr.
Lts. W. E. G. Erskine, K. Floyd-Jones and S. H. Gambrill to U.S.S. Henderson.
Lt. F. H. Gilmer to U.S.S. Antares conn. fleet camera party, Scouting Fleet.
Lts. W. H. Hart, L. Henfin, R. E. Ogg,

Lt. (j.g.) S. S. Jaquith, Ens. B. E. Carter, M. M. Gossett, C. H. Kimball, J. L. Nestor, M. W. Pemberton and F. C. Sutton to U.S.S. Henderson.

Ens. H. W. Taylor to U.S.S. Tacoma.
Cdr. E. M. Blackwell (M.O.) to home and relieved all active duty.

Lt. J. E. Herlihy (D.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Colorado and on board when commissioned.
Supply Corps—Lt. Cdr. S. M. Mathes to U.S.S. Shawmut as supply officer; Lts. C. R. Eagle to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Cincinnati and on board as supply officer when commissioned; R. Montgomery to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Medusa and on board as supply officer when commissioned; Lt. (j.g.) F. Humbel to Naval Supply Station, Hampton Roads, Va.; Ens. O. P. Schwarz to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lt. J. T. Casey (Chap. C.) to course instruction Catholic University, Washington.
Lt. R. M. Peil (Chap. C.) det. 2d Brigade, U.S. Marine, Santo Domingo; to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.

Lt. M. M. Witherspoon (Chap. C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Colorado and on board when commissioned.

Gunn. C. W. Nerdahl to U.S.S. Pensacola.
Mach. R. T. Cupples resignation accepted.
Chf. Pharm. E. G. Swann to Naval Medical Supply Depot, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pay Clk. W. D. Wilkinson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Raleigh and on board with supply ofr. when commissioned.

Orders to Officers Aug. 17.

Rear Adm. G. H. Burrage to President, Board Inspection and Survey, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Cdr. N. H. Goss to command U.S.S. Proteus.
Cdr. J. H. Schelling to command U.S.S. Mullany.

Cdr. C. C. S'ayion to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Cdr. W. H. Toaz to command U.S.S. S. P. Lee.

Lt. Cdr. J. R. Barry to command U.S.S. Reno.
Lt. Cdr. W. R. Carter to U.S.S. Mississippi as engineer officer.

Lt. Cdr. R. R. M. Emmet to command U.S.S. Bainbridge.
Lt. Cdr. G. J. McMillan to Dest. Squadron 14 as squadron engineer officer.

Lt. Cdr. N. L. Nichols to command U.S.S. Yarrowbough.
Lt. A. B. Alexander to command U.S.S. R-25.

Lt. L. L. Dean to course instruction Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
Lt. F. F. Foster to course instruction Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. B. G. Furey, C. C. Hawkins, J. O. Huse, W. S. Macauley, R. H. Roberts, F. T. Spellman, C. W. Styer, T. B. Thompson and C. Withers to course instruction Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Lt. (j.g.) H. N. Mergen to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Pigeon and on board when commissioned.

Ens. G. C. Booth resignation accepted.
Ens. G. C. Lewis to U.S.S. Kanawha.

Ens. E. P. Moore to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Ens. G. G. Weston to U.S.S. Utah.

Lt. A. de G. Vogler, Chap. C., to Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S.C.
Cdr. W. P. Druley, Con. C., to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Lt. A. Hoar, C.E.C., to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Dispatch from Cdr-in-Chief, Asiatic, Aug. 9: Cdr. R. A. Abernathy to Naval Station, Cavite.

Cdr. R. A. Dawes to U.S.S. Pecos.
Cdr. J. P. Lannon to U.S.S. Helena.

Cdr. F. J. Fletcher to U.S.S. Sacramento.
Cdr. J. O. Richardson to addl. duty Cdr. South China Patrol.

Lt. Cdr. G. C. Barnes to U.S.S. Whipple.
Lt. Cdr. W. F. Callaway to Cdr. Submarine Div. 12.

Lt. Cdr. S. R. Canine to Naval Station, Cavite.
Lt. Cdr. J. H. Falge to U.S.S. Finch.

Lt. Cdr. E. W. Hanson to U.S.S. Black Hawk.
Lt. Cdr. H. M. Kieffer to U.S.S. Villalobos.

Lt. Cdr. B. Perlman to U.S.S. Bittern.
Lt. Cdr. J. W. McClaren to U.S.S. Pope.

Lt. Cdr. F. L. Riefkohl to U.S.S. Smith-Thompson.
Lt. Cdr. A. S. Wolfe to U.S.S. Hart.

Lt. R. B. Crichton to U.S.S. Huron.
Lt. A. H. Cummings to U.S.S. Borie.

Lt. T. G. Berrier to U.S.S. S-2.
Lt. M. A. Deans to U.S.S. Huron.

Lt. H. C. Flanagan to U.S.S. Rainbow for assignment.
Lt. H. L. Grosskopf to U.S.S. Isabel.

Lt. J. J. Graham to U.S.S. S-6.
Lt. J. B. Griggs, jr., to U.S.S. S-16.

Lt. L. S. Kinneer to U.S.S. Ajax.
Lt. F. A. Mul'en to U.S.S. Barker.

Lt. K. D. Muir to U.S.S. S-14.
Lt. W. McClelland to command U.S.S. S-8.

Lt. F. K. O'Brien to U.S.S. Pecos.
Lt. W. E. Phillips to U.S.S. S-4.

Lt. S. S. Reynolds to U.S.S. Whipple.
Lt. W. V. Shown to U.S.S. S-9.

Lt. S. Umsted to U.S.S. Pa'os.
Lt. K. R. Wallace to U.S.S. Asheville.

Lt. (j.g.) A. R. Buchler to command U.S.S. Quiros.
Lts. (j.g.) F. W. Beard, F. C. L. Dettman, J. P. McCarthy, C. H. Miller and P. E. Pendleton to U.S.S. Rainbow for assignment.

Lt. (j.g.) P. Miller to U.S.S. Sacramento.
Ens. C. M. A'ford to U.S.S. J. D. Edwards.

Ens. A. F. Dineen, H. L. De Rivera, D. Grover, jr., and J. R. Hume to U.S.S. Rainbow for assignment.

Ens. D. W. Hardin to U.S.S. Whipple.
Ens. M. E. Miles to U.S.S. Preble.

Ens. T. G. Murrell to U.S.S. Sacramento.
Ens. F. J. McKenna to U.S.S. Eleana.

Ens. H. E. Smith-Hutton to U.S.S. Peary.
Cdr. C. H. Ryder, M.C., to Naval Station, Cavite.

Lt. Cdr. F. L. Conklin, M.C., to Naval Hospital, Canacao.
Lt. E. A. M. Gendreau, M.C., to Naval Station, Olongapo.

Lt. G. G. Hart, M.C., to Naval Hospital, Canacao.

Lt. B. P. Davis, M.C., to U.S.S. Villalobos.
Lt. T. E. Cox, M.C., to U.S.S. Pecos.
Lt. F. M. Harrison, M.C., to U.S.S. Rainbow.
Lt. H. L. Wyatt, M.C., to U.S.S. Ajax.
Mach. B. S. Riley to U.S.S. Pecos.

Orders to Officers Aug. 18.

Lt. Cdr. R. E. Dennett to command U.S.S. S-51.
Lt. Cdr. L. L. Jordan to Bureau of Ordnance, Washington, D.C.

Lt. J. M. Hanes to Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va.
Lt. G. F. Martin to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. J. L. McCormack to Rec. Ship, New York, N.Y.
Lt. W. W. Webb to Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C.

Lt. (j.g.) H. Loewy to home and relieved all active duty.
Lt. (j.g.) H. L. MacBride resignation accepted.

Lt. F. H. Clements (M.C.) to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.
Lt. I. E. Stowe (M.C.) to R. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.

Lt. E. J. Noonan (D.O.) to home and relieved all active duty.
Lt. T. W. Spear (D.C.) to course instruction Naval Medical School, Washington.

Cdr. McR. R. Goldsborough (S.O.) to supply and disbursing officer Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lt. F. W. Cobb (S.C.) to Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif.

Pay Clk. J. E. Brusky to U.S.S. Detroit.
Pay Clk. W. F. Moran to U.S.S. Arkansas.
A.P. Clk. O. W. Albrecht to home and relieved all active duty.

Dispatch from Cdr-in-Chief, Asiatic, dated Aug. 11:
Cdr. J. F. Green, W. E. Hall and W. L. Friedel to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Cdr. J. W. Bunkley to U.S.S. Freese.
Lt. Cdr. A. T. Clay to Naval Station, Olongapo.

Lt. Cdr. H. H. Crosby to staff Cdr-in-Chief, Asiatic.
Lt. Cdr. V. L. Kirkman to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Cdr. F. Loftin and H. M. Lammers to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.
Lt. Cdr. F. C. McCord, U.S.S. Huron; to United States.

Lt. Cdr. C. M. Hall to U.S.S. Tracy.
Lt. Cdr. J. L. Nielson to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Cdr. J. Parker to U.S.S. Rizal.
Lt. Cdr. F. J. Peyton to U.S.S. Borie.

Lt. Cdr. G. N. Reeves to U.S.S. Huron.
Lt. Cdr. S. B. Robinson to U.S.S. Freese.

Lt. Cdr. L. C. Scheibla and M. K. Aiken to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.
Lts. J. P. Conover, H. P. Curley, E. H. Geiselman and E. D. Kern to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. W. W. Meek to U.S.S. Tracy.
Lts. W. L. March, B. S. Killmaster and J. H. Thomas to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. R. J. Walker to U.S.S. Rainbow.
Lts. J. D. Twomey, T. Shine, T. D. Westfall, J. T. Roach, D. M. Steece, J. N. Walton, Lts. (j.g.) F. B. Avery and J. T. Acree to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. (j.g.) H. H. Doring to treatment Naval Home, San Francisco, Calif.
Lt. (j.g.) M. E. Browder to U.S.S. Helena.

Lt. (j.g.) W. N. Thornton to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.
Ens. M. E. Arnold to U.S.S. Huron.

Ens. J. D. Beard to U.S.S. Hart.
Ens. J. P. B. Barrett to U.S.S. Black Hawk.

Ens. H. A. Brandenburger and C. Bell to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.
Ens. T. O. Cullins to U.S.S. Tracy.

Ens. J. Y. Danneberg to U.S.S. Barker.
Ens. C. V. Conlan, W. L. Drybread and W. A. Gorry to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Ens. W. G. Fly to U.S.S. Black Hawk.
Ens. W. E. Guitar to U.S.S. Black Hawk.

Ens. H. B. Hudson to U.S.S. Huron.
Ens. W. F. Hurt to U.S.S. J. D. Edwards.

Ens. C. H. Judson, E. Kirby-Smith, jr., D. L. Erwin and L. E. Hill, jr., to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Ens. J. A. McNamar to U.S.S. Pope.
Ens. W. J. Mullins to U.S.S. Huron.

Ens. C. H. Minckler and J. T. McDermott to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.
Ens. D. L. Nutt to U.S.S. Huron.

Ens. H. E. Orem to U.S.S. Tracy.
Ens. J. B. Patton to U.S.S. Huron.

Ens. O. R. Sutherland to U.S.S. Pecos.
Ens. S. B. Spangler to U.S.S. Black Hawk.

Ens. R. H. Smith to U.S.S. J. D. Edwards.
Ens. S. B. Smith and D. H. Wilson to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Cdr. J. A. Randall (M.C.) to staff Cdr-in-Chief, Asiatic.
Cdr. E. A. Vickery (M.C.), Lt. L. H. Denny (M.C.), Lt. E. H. Sparkman (M.C.), Lt. C. P. Archambeault (M.C.) and Lt. A. A. Shadway (M.C.) to Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. J. R. White (M.C.) to U.S.S. Barker.
Lt. (j.g.) J. F. Finnegan (M.C.) to U.S.S. Hart.

Orders to Officers Aug. 20.

Cdr. B. H. Bruce to Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C.
Lt. Cdr. H. E. Keisker resignation accepted Sept. 15, 1923.

Lt. Cdr. R. R. Thompson to Submarine Div., Asiatic Fleet.
Lt. E. R. Johnson to course instruction, Naval Academy.

Lt. T. L. Nash to U.S.S. McFarland as executive officer.
Ens. H. P. Knowles to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Raleigh and on board when commd.

Lt. Cdr. W. E. Findeisen (M.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Pigeon and on board when commd.
Lt. W. E. Golden (M.C.) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Penguin and on board when commd.

Lts. (M.C.) W. H. Harrell, W. F. Kennedy, J. F. Teell, Lts. (j.g.) A. G. Churchill and R. R. Doss to course instruction Naval Med. School, Washington, D.C.

Lt. (j.g.) R. S. Kemp (M.C.) resignation accepted Aug. 15, 1923.
Lts. (j.g.) (M.C.) J. Leech, W. R. Manlove, J. E. Root and H. J. Sholtis to course instruction Naval Medical School, Washington.

Lt. (j.g.) G. W. Armstrong (S.C.) to treatment Naval Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lieut. E. H. Gale (S.C.) to U.S.S. Mercy as supply officer.
 Lt. M. C. Roberts (S.C.) to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
 Lt. B. W. Shumaker (S.C.) to nearest Rec. Ship in United States.
 Pay Clk. R. H. Nessenhauser to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
 Note.—Following dispatch from Cdr.-in-Chf., Asiatic, dated Aug. 11, 1923:
 Pay Clk. W. A. Swanson to Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor.
 Cdr. R. E. Corcoran (S.C.) to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island.
 Lt. J. N. Harriman (S.C.) to Naval Station, Cavite.
 Lt. O. F. Byrd (S.C.) to U.S.S. Abarenda.
 Lt. P. A. Caro (S.C.) to Naval Station, Cavite.
 Lt. (j.g.) S. E. McCarthy (S.C.), Lt. E. F. Carr (S.C.) and Cnf. Bttn. J. R. McMeekin to Rec. Ship, San Francisco.
 Cnf. Bttn. J. H. MacDonald to U.S.S. Abarenda.
 Cnf. Bttn. B. F. Singles to U.S.S. Genesee.
 Chf. Corp. G. R. Avery to U.S.S. Rainbow.
 Mach. R. M. Jefferies to U.S.S. Black Hawk.
 Mach. G. F. Hulse to U.S.S. Huron.
 Gunr. C. S. Schepke to treatment Naval Hosp., Mare Island.
 Bttn. A. S. Harer to Rec. Ship, San Francisco.
 Chf. Machs. A. H. Mellein and O. Johnson to Rec. Ship, San Francisco.
 Pay Clks. C. E. Coleman and B. K. Parker to Rec. Ship, San Francisco.
 Pay Clk. G. A. Looby to U.S.S. Ajax.
 Pay Clk. C. L. Smith to Destroyer Stores Office, Cavite.

Marine Corps

Maj. Gen. Commandant J. A. Lejeune.

Aug. 22, 1923.

Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.
 Commissioned.
 Col. J. S. Turrill
 Lt. Col. P. F. Archer
 Maj. H. L. Smith
 Capt. H. D. Campbell
 1st Lt. H. S. Keimling
 Col. J. McE. Huey
 Lt. Col. E. R. Beadle
 Maj. M. R. Thacher
 Capt. S. W. Freney
 1st Lt. M. L. Shively

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 16.—Capt. G. P. Doane appointment as Assistant Paymaster revoked.
 Capt. W. Wooding appointment as Assistant Q.M. revoked.
 AUG. 17.—Marine Detachment U.S.S. Colorado, under command of Capt. G. P. Adams, with 1st Lt. C. Foote, ordered transferred to U.S.S. Colorado.
 Capt. F. A. Hart detached M.B., Washington, D.C.; to Fort Benning, Ga.
 Mar. Gunr. L. Jenkins detached M.B., San Diego, Calif.; to M.B., Quantico, Va.
 AUG. 18.—Lt. Col. J. T. Buttrick detached Hqrs., Marine Corps; to M.B., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Capt. B. N. Clarke detached M.B., Quantico, Va.; to M.D., N.A.S., Lakehurst, N.J.
 Capt. W. McN. Marshall detached Recruiting District, Memphis; to M.B., Quantico, Va.
 1st Lt. H. H. Phipps detached M.B., San Diego, Calif.; to Recruiting District, Memphis.
 2d Lt. A. C. Small detached M.B., Quantico, Va.; to M.D., N.A.S., Lakehurst, N.J.
 AUG. 20.—Lt. Col. M. Babb detached Hqrs., Marine Corps; to M.B., Quantico, Va.
 AUG. 21.—Capt. H. W. Mitchell detached 4th Brig., Santo Domingo, D.R.; to Hqrs., Marine Corps.
 Maj. L. S. Willis detached Hqrs., Dept. of the Pacific; to M.B., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
 AUG. 22.—Lt. Col. M. Babb appointment as Assistant Adjutant and Inspector revoked.
 Maj. H. B. Pratt detached U.S.S. Arkansas; to M.B., Quantico, Va.
 Maj. H. M. Smith detached M.B., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Battleship Div. 1, Scouting Fleet, U.S.S. Arkansas.
 1st Lt. R. C. Alburger detached M.B., Quantico, Va.; to M.D., N.A.S., Lakehurst, N.J.

Coast Guard

Secretary of Treasury, A. W. Mellon.
 Assistant Secretary, Col. Edward Clifford.
 Rear Adm. W. E. Reynolds, Commandant.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, U.S. COAST GUARD.

The following officers of the U.S. Coast Guard were the juniors in the various ranks on May 12:

Capt. F. G. Dodge
 Cdr. B. H. Camden
 Lt. Cdr. C. G. Roemer
 Lt. N. G. Ricketts
 Capt. (E) J. E. Dorry
 Cdr. (E) U. Harvey
 Lt. Cdr. (E) C. E. Sugden
 Lt. (E) W. J. Kossler

There is a vacancy for Lt. Cdr. H. G. Fisher in the grade of commander, and vacancies for Lieut. Derby and Mueller in the grade of lieutenant commander.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The commandant, Rear Adm. Reynolds, is expected to return on the S.S. America, which is due to arrive at New York on Sept. 1.
 A very gratifying number of applications for the cadet engineer examination have been received, and it is confidently hoped that a sufficient number of cadet engineers will be appointed.
 A son, Robert Forts, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Whalley on July 31. Mrs. Whalley was formerly employed at Headquarters, and Mr. Whalley is connected with the personnel section.
 District Superintendent George W. Bowley,

9th Dist., who held the rank of lieutenant commander, was retired from active service on Aug. 13, 1923, for physical disability. He entered the former Life Saving Service as a surfman at the Highland Life Saving Station, 2d Dist., on Feb. 15, 1892. He was commissioned a district superintendent in the Coast Guard on March 8, 1915.

The cutter Ossipee's ball team engaged in three games during their first week's stay at the Boston Navy Yard, and after being set back by the Tampa in their opening game, came back and defeated two of the best Navy teams in the yard as follows: Ossipee 9, Tampa 11; Ossipee 5, U.S.S. Flusher 3; Ossipee 7, U.S.S. Tacoma 5.

POLO AT CAMP DEVENS.

Officers of the 1st Squadron of the 3d Cavalry took the first game in a Camp Devens tournament in a hotly contested match Aug. 18 in the new polo field, with a score of 7 to 5 against the 7th Artillery. Adding the various handicaps gave the Cavalry an advantage of one point, but for the first half it looked as if the advantage should have been the other way. At a time when Maj. Armstrong was on the side lines for a new mallet and another Artillery player spent time in recovering his hat, the four Cavalrymen put the ball over for a goal, making the game really a 6-5 match.

Play was fierce, and points were bitterly contested, but several spectacular plays served to enliven the play for the large number of spectators. One of the most spectacular was a long drive by Lt. C. E. Sargent, which he followed up, putting the ball into position, where it was scored by Capt. Frazier. Several fouls on both sides were recorded and one man was penalized for "hooking" on the wrong side. The line-up:

Cavalry—Lt. F. T. Turner No. 1, handicap 2½, goals 0; Capt. I. H. Zelfi No. 2, handicap 1½, goals 3; Capt. E. M. Dwyer No. 3, handicap 1, goals 2; Capt. D. T. Nelson No. 4, handicap 3, goals 1.
 Artillery—Capt. L. H. Frazier No. 1, handicap 1½, goals 1; Lt. C. E. Sargent No. 2, handicap 3, goals 2; Lt. A. C. Donovan No. 3, handicap 2, goals 0; Maj. F. T. Armstrong No. 4, handicap 2½, goals 2.

The string of ponies is in splendid condition. The 3d Cavalry furnishes the majority of the string, but the Infantrymen have some of their own. These ponies are all seasoned players, though they are merely the Government regulation mount. Last summer they were stabled at Dedham, through the courtesy of the Dedham Country Club, and were played there times a week. They are also played indoors at Fort Ethan Allen, where the 3d is stationed during the winter. Of the twenty-three ponies in the stable at present, only one is not a Regular Army pony, but is owned by one of the officers.

Up to the present no outside games have been scheduled, but an interesting incident marked the regiment's journey from Ethan Allen. They came down on June 14 and stopped at Montpelier and Bellows Falls, playing a game at each of these places with the Norwich College team. Polo was unknown in both cities, but the citizens took to it immediately and have invited the Army men to put on two games on the return trip against the same opponent. Each town has built a polo field and promises to turn out in force for the game.

A Suspicious Explosion at Mare Island in 1917

COMDR. C. W. FISHER (C.C.) U.S. N., sends the following verbatim extracts from the proceedings of a board of investigation which sat at Mare Island in July, 1917:

On July 9, 1917, at the Ammunition Depot, Mare Island, Calif., Building No. 40, a magazine containing about 128,000 pounds of black powder exploded causing the death of six persons living in a temporary house nearby and damaging some of the adjacent buildings. A board of investigation was at once convened, which for nearly a month examined witnesses and endeavored to determine the cause of the disaster, which was finally attributed to the malicious act of some unknown person. It was a tragic affair throughout, and the record of proceedings is gruesome reading. Having had occasion recently to refer to this record, I discovered this refreshing bit of testimony tucked away amid ghastly identifications of bits of clothing and dismembered portions of human bodies. Its whole-hearted truth, its earnestness and its punctilious detail must have been a welcome relief to the weary and anxious members of the board. One can almost see the old-time dandy, gray-headed, somewhat bowed from his many years of service, appearing before the august board and solemnly swearing to tell the truth:

1. Q. What is your name, rate and station?
 A. Thomas Jefferson, laborer, naval magazine.

10. Q. Have you ever been in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps?

A. I was in the Army. I was in Fort Sumter, S.C., when Lee surrendered in the Civil War.

3. Q. Where were you at the time of the explosion?

A. I am the closest man there is on earth to that magazine when she went up.

5. Q. Had you been looking over towards Building 40?

A. I wasn't looking over; I turned to my work and she went off or something and I fell and I thought that it was my last day on earth, and when I fell I began to talk to God not to let them hit me, and I thought it was 54 where the explosion was, because it blew like a cannon, but I laid down and still talked to God, but the bricks seemed to be falling all around me and the corner of the building fell right beside me, some kind of a sheet of tin or something, and there was bricks as close as that (indicating about a foot), but I never stopped talking to God not to let them hit me, and I was still alive and Mr. Anderson, he is the first man that got down there, and I asked him did he see my hat, and I think it made him kind of mad; and then another man came along and I asked him did he see my hat, and he said, "To hell with your hat; we are not looking for hats."

6. Q. Where did you go right after the explosion?

A. I went to work the same as the others and about eleven o'clock Mr. Anderson came in the building and said, "All you men that is hurt go and see the doctor and go on to Vallejo," and I went on to Vallejo. When she went off she blew my clothes off and my hat is gone. I had a handkerchief tied around my head. The next day I had pains in the side, but not bad enough to work. I thought by putting liniment on would cure it. I rubbed it up and slept tolerable good that night and came back to work the next day, and that night again I rest pretty fair until next morning and, gentlemen, when I cough it looked like that side was going to come out. I couldn't put on my shoe. I says, "I got to go down and tell the boss I can't go no further." I come and told Mr. Ellis, and he said, "You better go in the automobile and go down and see the doctor," and the doctor he cinched me up good up to here (indicating chest), and I fell when he cinched me up like things was going back where they belong, and he tell me to see another doctor, and I goes over town and the doctor over there tells me, "Now that is a pretty good job," and he says I shouldn't come out for about four days. He said, "The doctor done bandaged you up so you go home and don't move around," and I was over to see the doctor yesterday morning and he examined me again and he said, "Come and see me Friday again." I am getting along a thousand times better than I was.

7. Q. Have you ever seen or heard anything suspicious around the magazine?

A. No, sir. The only suspicious I ever seen or heard was that explosion.

12. Q. Did you see anyone around Building 40?

A. I never seen anybody there at all. I had some work to do at 54 and I was doing it to get it done, and I done carried four buckets of water down there and was making my trip for the fifth and just lacking two or three steps of getting to the corner of that building when that place let go. All the people I seen around there was myself and it was some time before I could see myself, the dust was so thick around there. And the next I saw was Mr. Anderson and he look like he been in a fight and I ask him about my hat and he look like he got mad.

13. Q. Did you see a team and wagon coming down the road just before the explosion?

A. I did not. I wasn't studying about any wagon; I was trying to get my job done and leave there. I had no thought of nothing like that on earth, and if I see anything out of the way down there I surely wouldn't been around there; I'd have been away up at this end somewhere.

Foreign Firms to Supply Submarine Cable to Alaska

FIVE foreign concerns submitted bids for supplying the 1,000-mile submarine cable, which were opened in the office of the Chief Signal Officer on Aug. 1. The new cable is to replace the wornout portions of the Washington-Alaskan cable and telegraph system. There were no American bids submitted. The office of the Chief Signal Officer has expressed satisfaction at the bids received, in that the prices quoted come within the Engineer estimates.

Col. George S. Gibbs and Lt. Col. Frank J. Griffin, both Signal Corps officers, have been ordered to London to perfect arrangements and close contracts with the successful bidders.

It is expected that the first delivery will occur next March, and that the cable will be taken on board the U.S. cable ship Dellwood, which has a carrying capacity of about 1,000 miles of cable.

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WANTED—By retired 1st Sgt. of Cavalry and ex-Commissioned Officer, a position with some University as instructor. I. B. Boyce, Box 728, Del Rio, Texas.

MESS STEWARD—To take complete charge of Academy mess of 250 persons. Retired Sgt. Must show results. Inventories and reports required. The Director, Clason Military Academy, Bronx, N.Y.

WANTED—A retired U.S.A. handman, competent to teach and take charge of a Cadet Band and to perform clerical duties in the office of the Commandant of Cadets. Address with references and terms, The President, The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.

WANTED—A Sharps "Buffalo" Gun. Address Major F. H. Schoeffel, D.L. & W. R.E., Scranton, Pa., giving description and price.

THE MAJOR'S DESK

NORTHWESTERN FINANCE CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICH.

From: Major Alonzo F. Koon, Manager Service Department.

To: The Man In The Service

Subject: **DRAW YOUR SWORD, BUT NOT YOUR SAVINGS.**

1. You are taught to draw your sword in a righteous cause. Your money placed in a savings investment account is for a sane cause and you should train yourself not to draw upon it. Your investments should protect you when you need it the most—that will be after retiring time.

2. The seven per cent. Gold Bonds of the Northwestern Finance Corporation will be your natural weapon of defense when you need it. At the same time, it gives you the greatest yield of any similar investment and with perfect security. They are protected by first mortgages and good commercial bank paper. The interest is paid semi-annually in gold if you desire. Profit Sharing Certificates are issued in equal amounts to the bonds and they participate in one-fourth of the profits of the Corporation which are distributed yearly.

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4. Draw your sword, cut down your expenditures and invest 10% in a Northwestern Gold Bond.

5. Write to the Major's desk for complete information.

NORTHWESTERN FINANCE CORPORATION
OF AMERICA

Letter No. 17.

DETROIT, MICH.

Financial Digest

This paper will be glad to furnish to its readers information on any brokerage house. A letter addressed to the Army and Navy Journal, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City, will bring the information desired.

The statements made herein are based upon information and statistics which we consider reliable. But as not made upon our personal knowledge we do not guarantee their correctness.

By Raymond V. Sykes.

The last two or three weeks have seen a change in the administration of the National Government, a very alarming situation in Europe, a threatened coal strike, and a demoralization in the petroleum industry. With all, there has been very little selling in the stock market, and, in fact, the general level of prices has tended to advance. Under the circumstances, the conclusion is that securities have been pretty well liquidated, and unless there is an outbreak of some fresh trouble the market has probably seen bottom on the present reaction. Moreover, there is a distinct improvement in general sentiment, if not an actual improvement in business fundamentals.

There is little in the news from abroad which gives a clue as to what may happen in the immediate future, but the action of sterling exchange is reassuring. This medium offers the best political barometer, inasmuch as it is free from the influence of a constantly increasing currency inflation, and its persistent strength augurs "good news." At least sterling does not interpret the present situation as pessimistically as do some of the newspapers.

Commodity Declines Balanced by Advances.

The general level of commodity prices was practically unchanged during the week, declines in crude oil and refined products being offset by advances in cotton, wheat, corn and live stock. Leaders in the petroleum industry have been faced by crises quite as acute as the present one and have come through stronger than before. It is to be hoped that the present break in prices will purge the entire oil industry of the poisonous wild-catting that has gone on ever since the war and the consequent dissipa-

tion of one of the most valuable natural resources of the country. It is conceivable, also, that forced suspension by a number of small companies may check the ardor with which fake oil stocks are being consumed by the public.

Business Revival in Sight.

It appears quite probable that a moderate revival in business will take place in the fall and probably run until well toward Christmas. It is not likely the basic industries will participate to a sufficient extent to be reflected by a pronounced bull market, but there should be a moderate response. The railroads, chain and department stores and public utilities have the more assured outlook.

The public utility field, particularly, offers attractive investment opportunities. The industry is stable under the normal fluctuations in business in view of its essential character.

Public Utilities Attractive.

The newer branch of public service, the electric power business, has established itself as one of the most desirable media for investments that may be found, but recognition of this fact has been slow among the general public. Institutional buyers have been quick to grasp the opportunities afforded, and until a short time ago the greater part of power company bonds were held by this group. The Investment Bankers' Association has done much to broaden the distribution of public utility bonds and has been instrumental in listing them as legal investments for savings banks. A number of states have included public utility bonds, along with railroad and municipal bonds, as suitable for the disposition of savings bank funds. New York State still being an exception. It is probably only a matter of time until New York places them on its legal list, and when this takes place yields will move downward in line with those found for railroad bonds of equal grade. There are a number of underlying public utility bonds that are not generally known to the investor which offer a high-grade investment at a return of 1 to 1 1/4 per cent. more than can be obtained in like grade railroad bonds. A list of such issues is appended. They are particularly desirable for permanent investment purposes, and those who are interested may obtain the location of the market by addressing a letter to the writer of this column.

Central Illinois Pub. Ser...	5s 1952	79	6.65
Eastern Wisconsin Elec...	6s 1942	92 1/2	6.70
Illinois Power Co.	5s 1933	86 1/2	6.90
Montpelier & Barre Lt. & Pr.	5s 1944	80	6.75
Mountain States Power...	6s 1938	95 1/2	6.50
Nebraska Power Co.	6s 2022	88	6.75
Oklahoma General Power...	6s 1952	91	6.70
People's Gas & Electric Co.			
(Oawego)	5s 1933	85	6.95
Southern Colorado Power.	6s 1947	90 1/2	6.80
Virginia Ry. & Power...	6s 1934	86 1/2	6.75

Air Service to Photograph Solar Eclipse

IN order that photographs of the approaching solar eclipse may be assured to science, regardless of cloud conditions on the earth, the War Department has approved the project of Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service, to photograph the eclipse from an airplane at an altitude of 20,000 feet on Sept. 10. Lts. John A. Macready and A. W. Stevens have been ordered to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Calif., which will be in the area of the total eclipse, to complete final arrangements for this flight, which will take place on Sept. 10.

The moon's shadow will pass over the surface of the earth at a speed of more than 1,000 miles an hour or about thirty-three miles a minute. From an elevation of 20,000 feet, Lt. Stevens should see the shadow for over a minute and be able to secure photographs of it in its stages of approach. Should clouds be present between the airplane and the ground, it is expected that photographs of the moon's shadow thrown on the intervening clouds will be obtained. During the translation, after the shadow has passed, a filter will be used and photographs made of the sun itself in an effort to get effects of the photosphere, protuberance, chromosphere and corona.

During previous eclipses, observers on mountains have noted compass variations distinctly different from those at lower altitudes. For the purpose of ascertaining what occurs at an altitude of 20,000 feet, Lt. Macready will note the variations that occur in his magnetic compass. These data will likewise be made available to those scientists who are interested in terrestrial magnetism and the relations between the magnetism of the sun and of the earth.

Mobile Loud Speaking Army Equipment

THE Signal Corps of the Army has a set of loud-speaking equipment installed on a truck at the Army base, Brooklyn, N. Y., which can be used to make speeches and music audible to assemblies or to supply entertainment by radio and for other purposes.

When used the transmitter and sound projectors may be placed anywhere within several hundred feet of the truck, the connections being made thereto by armored cable. Mounted on a White truck behind the driver's seat is the amplifier panel and along the sides of the body there is room for the storage and dry batteries. In the aisle between are stored the horns, cables, etc., while the truck is on the road, and the tripod, when folded, is carried at one side of the body.

The truck had its first tryout during the Shrine convention which was held in Washington in June and it functioned perfectly. The War Department is contemplating the use of this mobile speaking equipment during the summer training camps when large gatherings are to be addressed by Army officers. In commenting upon this new apparatus Maj. Dawson Olmstead, S.C., U.S.A., said:

"The apparatus is technically known as a public address system. It was built for us by the Western Electric Co., and installed on the truck by our own electrical force at the Army base, Brooklyn. Sounds are picked up by a high-quality transmitter placed a few feet from the speaker, or near the bandmaster's stand, if music is to be handled. The electrical output of this transmitter is increased about a half million times, using a four-stage vacuum tube amplifier. Then the current goes into a group of six horns, mounted on a folding tripod. Under ordinary quiet conditions a compact crowd of 750,000 people could hear a man speaking in an ordinary voice through the use of this system."

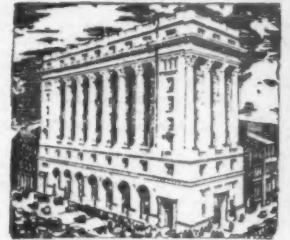
Shakedown Cruises U.S.S. Colorado and Cincinnati

THE U.S.S. Colorado, Capt. R. R. Belknap, will sail on her shakedown cruise on Dec. 3, during which time she will touch English channel and Mediterranean ports. She will later join the Battle Fleet during the annual winter maneuvers the latter part of January and will participate in the war games.

The U.S.S. Cincinnati on her shakedown trip will cruise among the islands of the South Pacific. She will visit the Marshall and Caroline Islands and before reaching home waters will make stops in the Philippines and Japan.

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Announcement!

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Thoughts About Naval Discipline

"A FEW Thoughts About Discipline" is not expressive of the contents of a paper which has been written by Capt. Frank T. Evans, U.S.N. Nothing that has appeared of recent date has provoked more discussion throughout the Navy than Capt. Evans's paper on this subject. The record that Capt. Evans has made in disciplining his commands has a tendency to add weight to the things which he advocates. The following is the text of the paper:

A FEW THOUGHTS ABOUT DISCIPLINE.

It is generally conceded that the efficiency of any body of men depends primarily upon the discipline existing within that body. While this is generally conceded, very little has been done to further discipline in the Navy. There have been decided efforts to raise the mental, moral and professional qualifications of the personnel, but what has been done toward the institution of a perfected system of inculcating discipline? All sorts of schemes have been instituted for increasing what might be called mechanical efficiency, but very little attention has been paid to the disciplinary efficiency. It is hard indeed to give an accurate and complete definition of discipline. One authority defines it as obedience, another as willing obedience; in fact, almost as many different or differing definitions may be found as there are authorities. They all deal more or less with punishment and obedience, but very few, if any, go into the theory of obedience or the theory of punishment. A very good definition of discipline does not define it at all, but states that the aim of discipline is the self-governing unit.

There are many kinds of discipline, and a few of them might be classified under such headings as discipline of fear, discipline of love, discipline of respect, discipline of admiration, or discipline of imitation. In retrospect, it would seem that the discipline of fear is the one to be shunned, but because measures of this sort are most easily applied, it is the one in most general use. Again, many persons in positions of authority employ it because they themselves are ruled by it; it causes fear public or private opinion, and are afraid of being stigmatized "weak sisters," or "good fellows."

It is a very general error, especially among the younger officers and men, or among those who do not think seriously, to believe that the excellence of the discipline of a ship's company depends upon, or may be measured by, the severity of the punishments inflicted upon that body. If those who do believe so will give the matter further consideration, they will probably come to the conclusion that if the body were disciplined there would be no punishment at all.

Many persons believe that punishment is no deterrent to the commission of crime, and many arguments have been presented to prove or to disprove the statement, but very few, if any, and probably none, of our commanding or other officers have had the fortitude to practice the affirmative side of the question.

In the Navy the task of disciplining the personnel should not be a difficult task, for the personnel is performing a voluntary service; the officers may leave it if they desire, and the price of a purchase discharge is not prohibitive to the enlisted men. Each one is as nearly physically perfect as he well can be, and each is a rational being. It would seem then that if a proper appeal were made to the better senses a type of discipline would be obtained which otherwise could not be had. If discipline exists through fear of punishment or hope of reward, then the personnel may err if it is believed that the infraction may occur without the knowledge of the authorities. This is commonly known as "putting one over," or "getting away with it." But, if the discipline is one based on respect, admiration, or some other perhaps altruistic foundation, the personnel may be trusted without supervision.

There are many things which operate to prevent the substitution of what might be termed "moral discipline" for what might be called "corporal discipline." One of the things is the "grov" certain officers take in being "sun downers,"

and who take pleasure and pride, not only in being "hard," but also in holding up to scorn and ridicule others who try to rule by force of character. The existing laws also operate to prevent moral discipline, because they are archaic. They were made for the man of fifty years ago, and were mainly drawn by seafaring men who probably never gave a thought to the psychic elements of discipline, and who would have "shivered all their timbers" if such a thing were suggested. The Navy Department, of necessity, also assists in preventing what may be called higher or advanced discipline in that apparently no thought is given to disciplinary effect, only forms of procedure and amount of punishment being considered. To be sure, some men are placed on probation and some are sent to detention barracks. But even in these cases the probation is for a definite term, and is not made to expire when the proper corrective effect has been achieved. Whatever "good time" may be granted is generally not according to individual merit, but is based on a schedule. It is more than probable that if a commanding officer attempted to practice only moral discipline he would very soon find himself in serious difficulty with his superiors.

Another thing that operates to prevent moral discipline being adopted is the self-conceit of the disciplinarian, or perhaps an exaggerated idea of his own importance, which results in a real or simulated anger at the man, coupled with the thought, "I'll not let this man think he can put one over on me!" The chances are that such a one is having that very thing done continually. Still another thing that prevents the adoption of moral discipline is custom. Bread and water and solitary confinement have existed so long that few ever think of using anything else.

If one will consider for a moment how severe mental anguish may be, it would seem that if mental anguish can be had corporal suffering is not needed. But moral discipline can be had without changing any existing laws, provided all officers of a command will give the matter their earnest consideration. For instance, certain things are generally admitted to be true. Disciplinary action to be lastingly effective must not savor of malice or anger on the part of the one administering the correction. If so, the delinquent instead of receiving any disciplinary benefit will forever feel that he was punished not for wrong done, but because "the old man" had a grouch." Again, punishment must never continue longer than is necessary to bring the offender to a realization of his error, and to a feeling of sorrow therefor. A continuance is almost sure to result in a feeling of personal malice toward the correcting superior, and may result in mutinous insubordination, neither of which should properly be charged against the offender, but entirely to the stupid proceedings of the superior.

Corporal punishment has lately been abolished in Sing Sing, and it would seem only fair to assume that if discipline can be had among a body of criminals without corporal punishment the Navy might well dispense with it. It is believed there are but two classes that are not amenable to mental discipline—the habitues and the mentally deficient. Within the class of the habitues are included the common alcoholics and the drug fiends. The continual delinquent will generally, in fact, almost invariably, be found to come within the scope of these two classes.

As stated, it is believed that if Sing Sing can get better results without the cell and the bread and water, the Navy also can exist without them. However, it is distinctly understood that it is not suggested that corporal punishment be abolished, and that the side cleaners be asked to play deucey-ace on the cabin table. On the contrary, it is believed that if the captain rules by respect, by moral superiority, by rigid and constant illustration of his own conception of his high office, by so much will his position be strengthened. It is well known and generally admitted that the quiet, reserved, dignified, kind captain has a better disciplined ship than the blustering rafter who keeps the brig full and the summary court busy. The fact that the brig is full and the court busy should show the captain that he has not done his duty. Apropos of this, the following anecdote of Confucius might be quoted: Confucius at one time asked the state magistrate, "One day a father brought his son before Confucius and charged him with lack of filial piety. Confucius thought the case over, and decided that if a son lacked filial piety the father must also be to blame; whereupon he informed the father that the fact that his son lacked filial piety showed that he had properly brought up his son, and he forthwith committed both father and son to prison. Are the administrators of discipline in the Navy wiser than Confucius, and could they perhaps not take a hint from this great man's handling of the case in point?"

But to return to our own particular business. The maintenance of discipline in a ship's company depends mainly upon the loyalty of the men and officers. Loyalty is the foundation upon which the indoctrination of the body must rest, and it would seem therefore that to achieve discipline, we must first infuse a spirit of loyalty, and then proceed with the indoctrination of the body as a whole. It would seem that this could best be obtained by the division officers preaching a "Jehad" for loyalty amongst their men, and explaining the reasons why various requirements are demanded. The same or similar conditions exist throughout our country. While the men of our country possibly are not disloyal, they are certainly unloyal. How many voters are loyal in voting? How many ever give their country a thought when they cast their ballot? Even in Congress, how many men vote honestly according to their opinions and how many cast their vote as ordered? This may be business, but it certainly is not loyalty, and on the foundation of the loyalty of the voters rests the loyalty of the country, and the discipline of the inhabitants. It may truthfully be said that all normal men have, to some ideal, a certain amount of dormant loyalty, which ordinarily the individual does not realize; hence it is not applied by him in his every day life. The same is certainly true of the personnel of the Navy. It should be the duty then of those who are re-

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sponsible for the efficiency of our Navy that they first examine themselves as to their own loyalty, and when they have fully realized what this should be, they should in turn so conduct themselves as to develop the same spirit in those with whom they came in contact. In this way the foundations for the most beneficial discipline may be laid.

It should always be born in mind that men must never be threatened. A threat and a dare are closely allied. Let the explanation be full and frank, and let it be understood that the continued failure to obey cheerfully will result in dismissal, and in the degradation of the one dismissed. Many officers, and especially young or inexperienced ones, or those who have not given the matter proper consideration, are very liable to feel that they will weaken their position by thus treating those under them, but this is entirely wrong. It makes no difference how debased or unworthy the subject may be, he will without fail gain more respect for the officer who teaches than for the one who threatens. In other words, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Probably the wisest provision of that truly wonderful document, "The Articles for the Government of the Navy," lies in the omission to permit an officer to administer a public reprimand. This should show us that we must so teach or train our subordinates as to preclude the necessity for such action.

For many years the Navy has been more or less under the influence of those who believe in schedule punishments, and they apparently honestly believe that by following a schedule they are acting fairly. This principle would seem to be at variance with the law which assigns certain punishments for officers, and another for enlisted men. And here again it would seem that a good argument presents itself for what might be termed instructional discipline, and for the following reason: The higher the intellect and learning, the greater the self-confidence, and hence the more tenacity. This would seem to indicate that much more condign corporal punishment should be inflicted on an offending officer than on an offending enlisted man, but this is not so. But to return: If a schedule is fair to cover a class from ordinary seaman to chief petty officer, why, so far as fairness is concerned, should it not extend to the grade of admiral? These arguments seem all to point to the fact that punishments, and especially schedule punishments, are wrong and useless. We certainly cannot consider it fair to inflict the same punishment on each of two entirely dissimilar men for the same offense. In the first place, if punishment is good for men, these two men will profit in different degrees; second, if it is wrong, they will suffer in different degrees; third, the offense will not represent the same moral obliquity to each, and therefore the same punishment is not equal to each. This seems to bring us down to the thing for which we are really striving, and that is corrective influence.

If we are to be fair, it would seem then that the corrective should be applied only long enough to correct—if continued longer, we are giving the subject treatment for an ailment that does not exist.

If it is admitted that "punishment" must not savor of revenge or malice, or personality, then it would seem that all along we have been wrong in our nomenclature. Let us try to differentiate the things that happen to an offender on board ship: First, commission of an illegal act, or omission of a required duty, or both; second, reporting by proper authority; third, failing to man; fourth, investigation; fifth, sentence; sixth, serving of sentence; seventh, release and restoration to duty. The seven periods mentioned might be considered as forming a line made up of seven sections. Somewhere in that line there is a point which denotes the achievement of corrective influence; up to that point the line is good, all good. Beyond that point the remaining portion of the line represents simple pun-

ishment which is not needed if we are seeking simply corrective influence; therefore, the remaining section is useless, therefore inefficient and hence bad. It would seem, therefore, that the disciplinarian must seek the point, and there erect the sign for restoration to duty.

This system no doubt is more difficult to practice, but it seems more than probable that it would result in a more nearly perfectly disciplined body. In closing, it is desired to point out that no plea is made to continue the habitual offender in the Navy—on the contrary. The Navy wants and can use to advantage only rational human beings; the habitual offender, so far as they Navy is concerned, is not rational and therefore is not wanted. He is of no use to us, and can only contaminate others, so let us be rid of him as soon as his quality is determined.

No doubt the strict practice of these ideas would result in the discharge of many men—but it might result in the rehabilitation of many who by reason of a habit of delinquency, superinduced by ignorance of loyalty, are at present useless. There are cases on record where men re-enlisting after bad conduct or dishonorable discharge have proven themselves fit and worthy. In these cases it took such a discharge to achieve the desired corrective influence. But we must be very careful not to confuse the man who has been corrected with the one who had been cowed. The former is excellent, the latter worthless.

As stated before, this system is tiresome, hard and takes time, but we must remember that the enlisted men of the Navy are the backbone of our first line of defense, and if that be weak, cowed, or recalcitrant, our nation must suffer.

THINK-THINK-THINK.

Navy Notes

A PROJECT which should result in a considerable saving of money is one recently approved by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for separate hot-water heating of the officer quarters group at the Boston Navy Yard. An allotment of funds has been made for the performance of the work by yard forces. The heat supply will be obtained from the central power plant as heretofore, but can be made independent of the general yard circulation. Residential heating is required later at night and earlier and later in the season than in the case of shops, storehouses, and the like.

IN connection with the fuel oil plant now being constructed under bureau direction at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, a feature of interest is the capacity of two of the tanks, 150,000 barrels each. These, so far as known, are the largest steel tank containers for liquids ever built. They will be 16 feet in diameter by 40 feet high, with conical roofs. As previously noted, it has been decided to weld the top and roof plates in these record-breaking tanks, in lieu of the customary riveting.

FULL of enthusiasm, the U.S. Marine Corps East Coast Expeditionary Force will leave Quantico Aug. 27 on a practice march of 300 miles, and not return until Oct. 7. More than 5,000 Marines will be in the force in these annual exercises of the command of Gen. Butler. While this annual march serves a real military purpose in keeping the expeditionary force fit for minor emergencies, the program as it is being carried out and which has been previously noted in this paper, makes service in the Marine Corps more attractive.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 23, 1923.

The long-expected visit of Gen. Gouraud took place on the morning of Aug. 20 when the distinguished French officer and party arrived at the post and reviewed the Corps of Cadets. Afterwards Gen. Saden entertained at luncheon at the club for Gen. Gouraud and party, members of the Academic Board and staff.

Mrs. Beekman DuBarry and her daughters, Mrs. DuBarry Sutherland and Miss DuBarry, received very informally at tea on Aug. 19, when their guests included Gen. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. Merch B. Stewart, Col. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Newlands, Mrs. Irvin L. Hunt of Washington, and their house guest, Mrs. Jenkins of St. Louis.

Col. and Mrs. Carter, Col. and Mrs. Ennis and Pat Carter recently spent a few days in New York attending the Wild West rodeo. Mrs. Bradley entertained on Aug. 20 with a bridge and a party for her mother, Mrs. Quady of Moberly, Missouri.

Col. and Mrs. Timberlake's guests for the week-end were Lt. and Mrs. E. W. Timberlake and young son of Fort Totten, and Mrs. Clarence Pierce of Union City, Ind.

Lt. and Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, jr., left on Aug. 20 for San Francisco, whence they will embark on the September transport for their new station in Hawaii. Maj. and Mrs. Devers recently entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Ennis, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Huddnutt, Lt. and Mrs. Townsley.

Mrs. Stearns and children have arrived at the post to join Maj. Stearns, who has reported in the new detail of officers. Miss Margaret Bates of Columbus, Ohio, is visiting Miss Betsy Sladen, who entertained on Sunday evening with a large picnic for Miss Bates and other young ladies of the post and a number of cadets.

Capt. and Mrs. Woodward have returned to the post after several weeks' leave. Among the visitors at the post on Aug. 19 were Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Hamilton and Misses Charlotte and Helen Hamilton of Garden City, L.I., and Mrs. Youngberg, wife of Col. Gilbert A. Youngberg, now stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., and Miss Helen Youngberg.

Mrs. Griswold had dinner on Aug. 18 for her niece, Miss Peggy Addams, and for Miss Virginia Walthall, Cadets Fred and Lyman Munson.

Miss Marian Weaver celebrated her tenth birthday anniversary on Aug. 21 with a charming party for young friends. Gabriel Asencio has returned home from a fortnight's visit with Eric and Albert Morrison at Stamford, Conn.

The Fourth Class of Cadets left on the morning of Aug. 21 for a practice march by way of Peekskill, Lake Mahopac, Ossawanna, etc. They will return to the post Aug. 25.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 22, 1923.

Mrs. Roy Smith of Southgate avenue, this city, and her children left recently for Quakertown, Pa. Mrs. Smith is the wife of Lt. Cdr. Roy C. Smith of the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction at the Naval Academy.

Lt. and Mrs. John J. Mahoney left last week for a vacation trip to the North. Lt. and Mrs. Malcolm W. Callahan returned Monday week to 11 Maryland avenue, after an absence of several weeks. Lt. Cdr. Charles C. Davis has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Cdr. and Mrs. John Downes left about a week ago for Jamestown, R.I., where they will remain for some time. Cdr. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., retired, has been spending the past few days visiting friends and relatives in Annapolis.

Lt. and Mrs. Philip Welch are spending some time here as guests of Mrs. Welch's uncle, Francis T. Marchand of Prince George street.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. C. C. Todd of Washington, D.C., are spending the summer at Summit Villa, Blue Ridge Summit. Capt. and Mrs. Roger Williams are hosts at a dinner party to-night at their apartment in Baltimore.

Lt. Louis H. Huebner, U.S.N., and Mrs. Huebner left Saturday for a motor trip to Texas. Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Enright arrived Friday night from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and will visit here several weeks.

Lt. and Mrs. Stephen W. Douglas closed their residence at 18 Franklin street, Annapolis, the early part of last week, for a vacation trip.

Cdr. A. J. Chantry, his wife and daughter have arrived here and are stopping at Carvel Hall. Cdr. Chantry was recently ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 17, 1923.

Gen. John J. Pershing, accompanied by his aid, Maj. George C. Marshall, arrived at Fort Sam Houston July 28 to inspect the summer military training camps. Gen. Pershing held conferences with the Texas National Guard and Reserve Corps officers concerning the national defense. While in the city Gen. Pershing was the guest of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis.

Gen. Pershing was guest of honor at a reception given by the officers and ladies of headquarters, 8th Corps Area, July 28. He was honored guest at a luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce in the Gunter Hotel ballroom July 28. He was introduced by Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis. Gen. Pershing addressed 500 men and women. His message was a plea for preparedness.

Col. Irving J. Carr, Sig. Corps, from Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, is visiting San Antonio, his home, while on leave.

Maj. and Mrs. H. J. M. Smith entertained with a dinner party Aug. 3, honoring the mem-

bers of the polo team who recently returned from Colorado.

The 2d Division sent the colors of five regiments to Houston to meet Gen. Henri J. E. Gouraud. The five regiments sending colors are the 9th and 23d Infantry, the 12th and 15th Field Artillery and the 2d Engineers, the units which saw service overseas. The delegation was headed by Maj. Gen. Ernest Hines, division commander, and Maj. d'Aray Fehet. A special invitation to be present had been sent by Maj. Gen. John A. Hulien, commander of the 36th Division.

Capt. Edward Laughlin, engineering officer at the San Antonio Intermediate Depot, was given a dinner by officers of the post. Capt. Laughlin has been assigned to attend the Engineering School at McCook Field, Dayton, for one year.

Through Maj. Gen. John G. Harbord, former commander of the 2d Division, now president of the Radio Corporation of America, a prize of a complete up-to-date radio set has been offered to students of the C.M.T.C. at Fort Sam Houston who make the best record in study of that subject during the four weeks' training.

Mrs. John L. Clem is the guest of her father, Mr. D. Sullivan. Miss Annie Sullivan entertained with a charmingly appointed tea, complimenting her sister, Mrs. John L. Clem, wife of Maj. Gen. John L. Clem. Mrs. Hugh J. Gaffey, who has been the guest of her brother and sister, Maj. Hiram A. Phillips, left Aug. 13 for Fort Sill, Okla.

Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Mayo and daughter left Aug. 11 for England. Col. and Mrs. John M. Morgan arrived from Fort Leavenworth Aug. 11.

Capt. and Mrs. Tobin Rote entertained Aug. 4 with a dinner party at the Country Club. About twenty guests were present. Mrs. John L. Bullis entertained with a dinner party in her honor, ten guests being present.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 18, 1923.

Mrs. John R. Starkey entertained with mah jong on Aug. 15 for Meses. Wheeler, Minary, Barnett, and Miss Keatinge. Lt. and Mrs. Donaldson were the bridge guests of Lt. and Mrs. H. Gaston on Aug. 16.

Capt. and Mrs. L. F. Kosch gave a watermelon and swimming party on Wednesday night. The lodge was decorated with colored crepe paper and punch was served. A swimming race among the ladies proved Mrs. Weisman their champion, and Capt. Long won the men's championship. Among the guests were Gen. Irwin, Col. Hart, Maj. and Mrs. W. F. Jones, Capt. and Meses. Jay, Willis, Doshier, Butner, Bell, Lee, Lt. and Mrs. Little, Meses. Ross and Weisman, Capt. Long, Corpening, McKelvie, Long, Lts. Holweger and Hall.

Mrs. H. Gaffey returned Wednesday from San Antonio and has moved to her new quarters at the new post.

Mrs. N. L. Soderholm was hostess on Thursday at a bridge-tee for Meses. Cheston, Jenkins, Temilton and Carr. Capt. A. Grunther of Chicago spent a few days visiting friends at the post. Capt. and Mrs. T. R. McCarley left Monday for Carlisle, Pa.

The Officers' Mess of Post Field dined at the Medicine Park Hotel Wednesday night, followed by dancing. Guests in the party included Capt. and Mrs. Carr and Lt. and Mrs. Gaston.

Col. and Mrs. E. S. Wheeler entertained Maj. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey at dinner Saturday. Mrs. I. T. Wyche was hostess Friday at a luncheon for Meses. Maloney, Sharpe, Gandy and Wogan.

Lt. H. Hestor entertained with a swimming party on Thursday night for Maj. and Mrs. C. Hayes, Maj. and Mrs. Cark, Capt. and Mrs. Jay, Lt. and Mrs. Gaffey, Capt. Corpening, Capt. Brown and Lt. Hall.

Mrs. J. C. Adams has joined Capt. Adams after two months spent in Albany, Ala. They are living at the new post. The three surviving members of the Tuesday Morning Sewing Club met at Mrs. F. Sharpe's on the appointed day. Mrs. Burr and Mrs. Cain being the guests.

Capt. and Mrs. O. Marston entertained at dinner on Sunday night at Medicine Park Hotel for a few of their friends.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 11, 1923.

Miss Winnifred Gurney celebrated her birthday anniversary July 17 with a dinner to a few of her friends at the Gurney home in Salt Lake City. The guests were Miss Patricia Healy of Ogden, Miss Frances Browne, Miss Katherine Rainey, Lts. E. Burkhardt, Otto Tinkel, O. A. Axelsson and R. V. D. Corput. Later the party went to the roof garden of the Hotel Utah for dancing.

Mrs. Duncan G. Richart, wife of Maj. Richart, who is now stationed at Fort Bliss, has been spending the summer in the city at the home of her parents, and has been entertained at numerous social affairs, among which was a luncheon given at the Forest Da's Country Club by her mother, Mrs. R. E. McCaughy, at which a score of friends were present.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of Maj. Robert N. Campbell, now stationed at Nashville, has been spending the summer at home with her mother, Mrs. M. A. Cheesman. She was hostess last week at a luncheon given at the Cheesman country home, at which twenty of her former Salt Lake friends were guests.

Gen. George W. Goethals was a distinguished visitor to Salt Lake recently and stopped off for a period of three hours to see the city and the post, which he had not seen for forty-one years. He was entertained informally during the brief stay by city officials and Army people.

The Reserve officers and instructors in the R.O.T.C. were guests of honor at a mid-summer hop given by post officers on July 14. The guests were received by Gen. U. G. McAlexander,

der, Col. and Mrs. Copley Enos, Capt. and Mrs. Roy L. Schuyler.

A beautiful open-air memorial service in honor of the dead of the 38th Infantry was held July 15 under the supervision of Chaplain Blakeney. Music was furnished by the regimental band, and the speakers were Gen. McAlexander and Col. Frederick Knudsen.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles M. Walson and their two children, Bobbie and Betty, have been visiting Mrs. Walson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Miller. They have been entertained at numerous affairs during their stay, and are now at the Miller ranch in Idaho for a few weeks. Later they will enjoy a fishing trip to the North Fork Club before returning to Washington.

Mrs. C. B. Lee left Aug. 12 for San Francisco to meet her parents, Col. and Mrs. Willie Uline, who are sailing for Manila. Lt. Lee will join her later, and they will be stationed at the Presidio. Mrs. Robert H. Allen, wife of Col. Allen, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, is spending the summer with her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Roy McIntyre.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis D. Farnsworth, who arrived from the Orient on the Thomas July 30, are in Salt Lake spending a brief leave with the Farnsworth family before going to Washington. Col. Stanley H. Ford of the General Staff was a visitor to the post on July 10, having come to inspect the recreational facilities of the post.

Maj. R. H. Fenner, Adjut., 104th Div., has just returned from Montana, where he was called some time ago by the illness of his brother.

Lt. and Mrs. J. C. Odell of Washington, D.C., are in the city visiting friends for a short time en route to the coast to sail for the Philippines. Lt. and Mrs. J. T. Bowen of Fort Leavenworth have been visiting friends in Salt Lake and at the post for the past few weeks.

PEARL HARBOR NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 5, 1923.

The scout cruiser Milwaukee was in port for four days last week. Many informal affairs were given in honor of the officers on board. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Cook and Lt. and Mrs. Dan Miller were dinner guests on the ship on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Tarrant entertained at bridge on Monday evening for Cdr. and Mrs. R. S. Edwards and Lt. Cdr. and Meses. Hedrick and Hustedt.

The schooner Diablo raced across the finish line off Diamond Head light shortly after three o'clock on Friday afternoon. She was winner on time allowance of the trans-Pacific yacht race from Santa Barbara. The Diablo was met by the lighthouse tender Kukui, with the judges on board, and the U.S. destroyer Burns, in command of Lt. Cdr. O. M. Hustedt. The Burns circled about and acted as escort.

Lt. and Mrs. S. S. Murray were dinner hosts on Thursday. Meses. Ethel, Nellie and Esther Henderson are house guests of their brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. S. C. Stengel. On Monday Mrs. Stengel gave a Chinese luncheon at the Orient chop suey houses in their honor. Nine were seated about the table. Later Mrs. Stengel took her guests to the matinee at the Princess Theater. On Wednesday Mrs. C. A. Carlson gave a bridge-tee at the Oahu Country Club, complimenting Meses. Henderson. Four tables of bridge were enjoyed.

Complimenting Miss Bee Flickenger, who leaves shortly for the mainland, Mrs. W. G. Dow entertained with two tables of bridge on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Emmet Betts have returned to their quarters at the navy yard after a week's visit in Hawaii. Lt. and Mrs. Roy Gallemore and their two sons returned on the He'akala on Wednesday after three weeks spent at the Volcano House.

Complimenting Lt. and Mrs. Norman Scott, who leave shortly for the coast, Capt. and Mrs. I. I. Yates were hosts at supper on Thursday. Five tables played bridge.

When the Maui arrived from the coast on Tuesday she was met by several airplanes. Wreaths of flowers were dropped on the deck for Mrs. Conant, mother of Lt. F. H. Conant, who is a member of the visiting air squadrons.

Under the convoy of the Conopus, the Submarine Division 9 arrived in port on Friday. Many of the wives of the officers attached to the submarines are already in Honolulu, and others are expected on the Calawai.

Lt. and Mrs. James Fife were dinner hosts at the Piesanton Hotel on Saturday.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 14, 1923.

Cdr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Ely entertained at bridge at their home, Naval Hospital Park, last week for Col. C. F. Williams, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rapelye and Mrs. John Parham.

Miss Stuart Groner, who is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin, at their home, Brookline, Mass., will accompany them to Newport, R.I., where they have taken a cottage for the remainder of the summer. Cdr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Zimmermann and children are guests of Mrs. Zimmermann's father, Pay Dir. William W. Galt, U.S.N., retired, Westover avenue. Mrs. R. P. Mclewis, who has been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, at their home, Maury place, will leave about Sept. 1 for Panama City to join her husband, who is with the Special Service Squadron.

Miss Eleanor Traut is spending a few days with friends in Yorktown, Va. Ena. Allen Blow Cook, who has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cook, Hampton Court, has left for New York to join his ship, the U.S.S. Sturtevant. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston will leave this week for Newport, to be the guest of their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph K. Tausig. Lt. Albert Bramble, jr., U.S.A., has left for Fort Bragg,

THE UNITED STATES FLEET

Admiral R. E. Coonts, Commander-in-Chief.

Corrected to Aug. 22.

U. S. FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Adm. Robert E. Coonts, Commander-in-Chief; flagship, Seattle, Bremerton, Wash.

SCOUTING FLEET.

Vice Adm. N. A. McCully, commander.

Rear Adm. A. H. Seales, commander of Battleship Division Five.

Antares, Newport, R.I.
Arkansas, Southern Drill Grds.
Bainbridge, New York Yard.
Barry, New York Yard.
Billingsley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bobolink, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brazos, en r. Newport, R.I.
Brick, Norfolk to Newport, R.I.

Bridgeport, Newport, R.I.
Bridge, Constantinople.
Brooks, Newport, R.I.
Bruce, Portsmouth, N.H.
Case, Norfolk, Va.
Chas. Auburne, Philadelphia.
Chewink, New London to Norfolk, Va.

Childs, Newport, R.I.
Coghlan, Newport, R.I.
Converse, Newport, R.I.
Dale, Philadelphia, Pa.
Delaware, South Drill Grds.
Denebola, Constantinople.

Florida, Southern Drill Grds.
Flusser, Boston, Mass.
Fox, New York Yard.
Gilmer, New York Yard.
Goff, New York Yard.
Hatfield, New York Yard.

Hopkins, New York Yard.
Humphreys, Norfolk to sea.
Isherwood, Norfolk, Va.
J. K. Paulding, Newport, R.I.
Kane, New York Yard.
King, New York Yard.

Lamson, Portsmouth, N.H.
Langley, Portsmouth, N.H.
Lardner, Newport, R.I.
Lark, Portsmouth, N.H.
Mahan, Portsmouth, N.H.
Mallard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Maury, Portsmouth, N.H.
McFarland, New York Yard.
Mercy, Philadelphia, Pa.
North Dakota, Southern Drill Grounds.
Osborne, Philadelphia, Pa.
Overton, New York Yard.

Owl, Southern Drill Grounds.
Preston, Portsmouth, N.H.
Protesus, Norfolk, Va.
Putnam, New York, N.Y.
Quail, Canal Zone.
Rail, Southern Drill Grounds.

Rappahannock, Newport, R.I.
Reid, New York, N.Y.
Reuben James, Newport, R.I.
Robin, en r. Hampton Roads.
Sandpiper, Newport, R.I.
Santam, New York, N.Y.

Sharky, Newport, R.I.
Shawmut, Portsmouth, N.H.
Sturtevant, New York Yard.
Swan, Portsmouth, N.H.
Teal, Newport, R.I.
Toucey, Norfolk, Va.

Utah, Boston, Mass.
Vestal, Newport, R.I.
Vineo, en r. Hampton Roads.
Williamson, Newport, R.I.
Worden, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wright, Newport, R.I.

Wyoming, New York, N.Y.

BATTLE FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels in Pacific waters to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.
Adm. S. S. Robinson, Cdr.-in-Chief; flagship, California.
Vice Adm. H. A. Wiley, com-

mander of Battleship Divisions.

Rear Adm. S. E. W. Kittelle, commander of Destroyer Squadrons.

Arctic, Tacoma, Wash.
Arizona, Tacoma, Wash.
Aroostook, Mare Island, Calif.
Brant, Mare Island, Calif.
Burns, Pearl Harbor to sea.

California, Bremerton, Wash.
Charleston, Bremerton, Wash.
Chase, Seattle, Wash.
Chauncey, Bellingham, Wash.
Corry, Tacoma, Wash.
Cuyama, Aaskan waters.

Delphy, Seattle, Wash.
Farenholt, Bellingham, Wash.
Farragut, Bellingham, Wash.
Farquhar, Seattle, Wash.
Fuller, Puget Sound, Wash.
Gannet, San Diego, Calif.

Hull, Tacoma, Wash.
Idaho, Bellingham, Wash.
Jason, Pearl Harbor, H.T.
J. F. Burnes, Bellingham, Wash.
Kannawa, Seattle, Wash.
Kennedy, Seattle, Wash.

Kidder, Mare Island, Calif.
Kingsfisher, Sausalito, Calif.
Lapwing, Pearl Harbor, H.T.
La Vallette, Mare Island, Calif.
Ludlow, Pearl Harbor to sea.
Maryland, Bellingham, Wash.

Macdonough, San Diego, Calif.
McDermott, Seattle, Wash.
Marcus, Seattle, Wash.
Melville, Seattle, Wash.
Melvin, Bellingham, Wash.
Mervine, Seattle, Wash.

Mississippi, Tacoma, Wash.
Mullany, Seattle, Wash.
Neches, Port Angeles, Wash.
Nevada, Tacoma, Wash.
New Mexico, Bremerton, Wash.
New York, Bremerton, Wash.

Nicholas, Seattle, Wash.
Oklahoma, Seattle, Wash.
Partridge, in Puget Sound.
Paul Hamilton, Seattle, Wash.
Pennsylvania, Tacoma, Wash.
Perceval, Seattle, Wash.

Peterson, Mare Island, Calif.
Prometheus, San Francisco.
Relief, Mare Island, Calif.
Reno, Seattle, Wash.
Rigel, San Diego, Calif.
Robert Smith, Seattle, Wash.

Selfridge, Seattle, Wash.
Shirk, Mare Island, Calif.
Sloat, Mare Island, Calif.
Somers, Bellingham, Wash.
Sumner, Bellingham, Wash.
S. P. Lee, Bremerton, Wash.

Stoddard, Seattle, Wash.
Tanager, Pearl Harbor, H.T.
Tennessee, Seattle, Wash.
Tern, Ketchikan, Alaska.
Texas, Bremerton, Wash.
Thomson, Seattle, Wash.

Whippoorwill, Pearl Harbor to sea.
William Jones, Tacoma, Wash.
Wood, Mare Island, Calif.
Woodbury, Seattle, Wash.
Yarborough, Mare Island.
Young, Seattle, Wash.

Zeilin, Bremerton, Wash.

U. S. ASIATIC FLEET.

Send mail to Asiatic Station via Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.
Adm. Edwin A. Anderson, Cdr.-in-Chief; flagship, Huron.

Ajax, Chefoo, China.
Abarenda, Chefoo, China.
Asheville, Amoy, China.
Baker, Chinwangtao, China.
Bittern, Chefoo, China.

Black Hawk, Chefoo, China.
Borie, Chefoo, China.
Elcano, Ichang, China.
Finch, Chefoo, China.
Ford, Chefoo, China.
Gen. Alava, Port Arthur to Chefoo.

Hart, Chefoo, China.
Helena, Canton, China.

Hulbert, Chefoo, China.
Huron, Chefoo, China.
Isabel, Hankow, China.
J. D. Edwards, Chefoo, China.
Monocacy, Wanshien, China.
Noa, Chefoo, China.

Palos, Chungking, China.
Pampanga, Canton, China.
Paul Jones, Chefoo, China.
Peary, Chefoo, China.
Pecos, Chefoo, China.
Pillsbury, Chefoo, China.

Pope, Chefoo, China.
Preble, Chefoo, China.
Pruitt, Chefoo, China.
Rial, Chefoo, China.
Sicard, Chefoo, China.
Sacramento, Nagasaki, Japan.

Smith-Thompson, Chefoo, China.
Stewart, Chefoo, China.
Tracy, Chefoo, China.
Truxtun, Chefoo, China.
Villalobos, Shanghai, China.
Wm. B. Preston, Chefoo, China.

Whipple, Chefoo, China.

NAVAL FORCES, EUROPE.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Vice Adm. P. Andrews, commander; flagship, Pittsburgh.
Bulmer, Constantinople, Turkey.
Edsall, Constantinople, Turkey.
Lawrence, Smyrna, Turkey.
Litchfield, Constantinople.
McCormick, Samsun, Turkey.

MacLeish, Constantinople.
Parrott, Constantinople, Turkey.
Pittsburgh, Beval, Esthonia.
Simpson, Varna, Bulgaria.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQDN.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Rear Adm. J. H. Dayton, Cdr.
Cleveland, Key West, Fla.
Denver, Coco Solo, C.Z.
Galveston, Canal Zone to Galveston, Tex.
Rochester, Santo Domingo City, Tacoma, Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beaver, en r. Astoria to San Pedro, Calif.
Birmingham, Philadelphia, Pa.
Camden, New London, Conn.
Canopus, San Pedro, Calif.
Chicago, Pearl Harbor, H.T.

Detroit, Massachusetts Bay.
Hannibal, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mayflower, Washington, D.C.
Milwaukee, Suva to Sydney, Australia.
Nokomis, Santo Domingo City.
Omaha, Tacoma, Wash.

Pelican, Hilo, H.T.
Pensacola, Guam.
Pueblo, New York, N.Y.
R. L. Barnes, Guam.
Richmond, Lisbon to Canary Islands.
Savannah, Portsmouth, N.H.

Scorpion, Constantinople.

NAVAL TRANSPORTS.

Argonne, Cavite to San Francisco.
Beaufort, Norfolk, Va.
Capella, Bremerton, Wash.
Chamout, en r. Bremerton.
Gold Star, San Pedro, Calif.
Henderson, San Diego to Balboa.

Houston, Mare Island, Calif.
Kittery, Hampton Roads, Va.
Newport News, Cavite, P.I.
Nitro, Hampton Roads, Va.
Orion, Hampton Roads, Va.
Patoka, New York Yard.

Pyro, en r. Canal Zone.
Ramapo, San Pedro to C.Z.
Sapelo, Hampton Roads to Gibraltar.
Sirius, San Diego to Canal Z.
Trinity, en r. Charleston, S.C.
Vega, Guam to Pearl Harbor.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Aug. 18, 1923.
Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commandant of the Army War College and post commander, has returned from a brief trip to Lake Chataugay, N.Y., where Mrs. Ely and the children will remain until October before coming here for residence.

Col. E. B. Booth and Mrs. Booth reached here on Aug. 16 after an automobile trip, starting from Fort Leavenworth, of 4,500 miles. Col. Booth and party stopped first at Fort Clinton, Ohio, where their daughter, Mrs. P. L. Thomas, and small son, Master Booth Thomas, left them to visit relatives. Col. and Mrs. Booth continued on to Lake Chataugay, N.Y., and Canada before coming here, traveling through Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York en route.

Col. and Mrs. Henry G. Gibbins, Margaret and Henry G. Gibbins, jr., have returned from their summer vacation of two weeks, spent at Orkney Springs, Va.

Mrs. F. C. Marshall, who for the past several months has made her home with her sister, Mrs. George S. Simonds, left on Aug. 16 for Winnetka, Ill. Mrs. Marshall will be the guest of Mrs. H. C. Phillips of that city for a month. In the fall Mrs. Marshall will make her home at the Westmoreland, Washington, D.C. Mrs. J. H. Page will join Mrs. Marshall, her daughter, in their new home on California street, N.W.

Col. James B. Gowen has been assigned on the Infantry Board, with station at Fort Benning, Ga., and on Aug. 21 Col. Gowen will start, accompanied by two of their daughters, for Fort Benning. On Aug. 20 Mrs. Gowen, taking little Marjory, will leave, going by Fort Moultrie, S.C., for a day's visit to their eldest daughter, Miss Dorothy Gowen, before joining Col. Gowen in Georgia.

Mrs. Farry W. Lewis is away on a short visit.

Miss Dorothy Gowen has been spending the past week with her aunt and uncle, Col. and Mrs. John E. Morris, at Fort Moultrie, S.C. Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Gowen are sisters. Col. Morris is post commander. After completing her visit Miss Dorothy Gowen will join her parents and family at Fort Benning.

Mrs. William F. Kitts will return about Aug. 26 from her vacation trip to Denver, Colo.

Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely entertained as his house guest Mr. N. T. Guernsey, vice president of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company of New York.

Lt. H. E. Ely, jr., and Mrs. Ely are with Lt. Ely's father, Maj. Gen. H. E. Ely, for a few days.

Misses Helene and Mildred Gowen will return to Notre Dame next month for another year's tuition.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 19, 1923.

A reception was given in honor of the officers of the Virginia and North Carolina National Guard at the Officers' Club last Monday evening. They were received by Gen. and Mrs. Smith and Maj. Jones.

Mrs. Ralph Haines and Mrs. Daniel Swan and children were entertained by Maj. and Mrs. J. S. Dodson at their summer home at Willoughby Beach, Va., during the last week.

Mrs. E. Herbert Block gave a luncheon for Mrs. Charles Morgan of Washington, D.C., last Tuesday. The guests were Meses. Wheatley, Moore, Donovan, Emerson, Dutton, Crisp, Barringer, Haines, Stockton, Miss Katherine Donovan, and Mrs. W. W. Richardson of Hampton, Va.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert F. Woods left a few days ago for their station at Chester, Pa. Maj. and Mrs. Ray Cramer gave a bridge party last Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Cramer's brother and sister-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Thomas Rees, jr., who are visiting them for a short time.

Mrs. J. C. Johnson and Mrs. Charles E. Wheatley entertained Maj. and Mrs. Rees at the Officers' Club on Saturday evening. The guests were Maj. and Meses. Moore, Haines, Cramer, Capt. and Mrs. Bond, Block, Maj. Jonett of Langley Field, and Capt. Hinman.

Lt. Victor C. Barringer, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Barringer are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Donald Dutton. A number of parties have been given in their honor. Capt. and Mrs. Dutton gave a bridge party for them last Wednesday evening, their guests including Maj. and Meses. Bauman, Emerson, Gillespie, Capt. and Mrs. Irvine, Bucher, Block, Mrs. Wheatley and Capt. Phillips. Maj. and Mrs. Bauman entertained for them on Saturday evening. On Friday Mrs. G. V. Emerson gave a small informal luncheon in honor of Mrs. Barringer.

Maj. and Mrs. Jarman left for Washington during the past week and will later go to Fort Leavenworth. Maj. B. H. L. Williams and daughter Sydney are motoring to Fort Leavenworth. They will be joined later by Mrs. Williams and the other two daughters. Maj. J. Corby is at present on duty with the Virginia National Guard at Virginia Beach. During his absence Mrs. Corby and their little son are visiting relatives on Long Island.

Capt. and Mrs. Irvine have as their guest Mrs. Irvine's father, Mr. W. T. Scott of Griffin, Ga. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Allen of Harrisburg, Pa., are visiting Maj. and Mrs. Pearson.

Col. and Mrs. James F. Howell returned from a motor trip yesterday. They brought back with them Mr. W. E. Farrell of Easton, Pa., who will be their guest for a few days.

Maj. C. L. Fenton gave a dinner at the Officers' Mess on Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Smith, Maj. and Meses. Donovan and Haines, Mrs. Stockton, Mrs. Brereton and Maj. Jones.

Lt. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson left on Thursday en route to the Philippines. Before their departure they were entertained at a farewell luncheon by Maj. and Mrs. Frank Clark.

The club dinner last Friday in charge of Mrs. Clark was most enjoyable. Those giving the larger parties were Gen. and Mrs. Smith, Maj. and Mrs. Buyers, Chaplain and Mrs. Easterbrook, Mrs. Charles E. Wheatley, Maj. Clifford Jones and Capt. and Mrs. Philip Taliaferro. A large Dutch treat party was also given.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 13, 1923.

Mrs. W. N. White entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on July 24, the Ladies' Sewing Club on July 31, and the Artillery Bridge Club on Aug. 3. Mrs. Chaddock entertained the Artillery Bridge Club at her quarters on July 27.

Mrs. O. L. Miller entertained twelve guests at a bridge-luncheon on July 27, honoring Mrs. Frederick Bryam of Decatur, Neb. Capt. and Mrs. Benson gave a buffet supper on July 29, honoring Mrs. Benson's sister, Miss Morris of Washington, D.C. Other guests in-

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and nerves—
for good health
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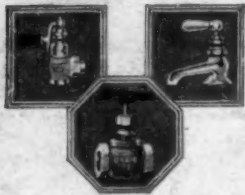
Beauty and enduring quality in Crane sanitation equipment are coupled with a gratifying economy evidenced in long life and low maintenance cost. It is an established fact that Crane products are low in cost in the long run.

Whether for use in the small dwelling or in great town and country houses, office buildings, hotels and clubs, Crane heating and sanitary systems, once installed, are in to stay—and to satisfy.

This exacting Crane standard of design and quality is also reflected in the valves, fittings, piping and allied specialties supplied for many of the large industrial power, heating, refrigeration, oil and gas installations throughout the world.

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No. 231

Triumph
Faucet



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cluded Capt. and Mrs. Christman. Lts. and Mmes. Black and Curley, Lts. Mitchell and Rehm.

Twenty-four members of the garrison enjoyed a picnic supper at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Woodruff on July 30, followed by an auto ride to Riverview Park. Mrs. J. O. Mullenix entertained at luncheon on July 30 for Mmes. Miller, Benson, Woodruff, Curley and Byram. Misses Morris and Hill. Mrs. Frederick Byram of Decatur, Neb., and Miss Hill of Boston were guests of Chaplain and Mrs. C. L. Miller for a week. Lt. and Mrs. White entertained at two tables of bridge on Aug. 1, honoring Miss Marie Cook from Fort Hayes, Ohio.

Master Zim E. Lawhon entertained his little friends at a birthday party on Aug. 2. Lt. J. K. Mitchell is making a rapid recovery following an operation for appendicitis at the Station Hospital on Aug. 3. Col. and Mrs. Cavanaugh entertained at luncheon at the Wakonda Country Club on Aug. 2 for Gen. and Mrs. Duncan. Mrs. Engler and Mrs. Davidson.

Lt. and Mrs. Judge entertained at their quarters on Aug. 3 for Maj. and Mrs. Shepherd, Capt. and Mmes. Hawes and Williams, Lts. and Mmes. White and McEnery, Capt. Ship and Tobin, Misses Kelly and O'Rourke, Lt. Rehm, and Mr. and Mrs. Parrott.

The junior bachelorette officers of the post entertained at dinner at the Wakonda Country Club on Aug. 4. Lt. and Mrs. E. M. Curley entertained at supper on Aug. 5, honoring Miss Hayesel Morris. Other guests were Cdr. and Mrs. Spore, Capt. and Mmes. Christman and Benson, Mrs. Cornell, Capt. Ship and Lt. Rehm.

Miss Marie Cook, who has been the house guest of her uncle, Col. H. La T. Cavanaugh, and family, returned to her home in Fort Hayes, Ohio. Mmes. Benson and Curley entertained at luncheon at Harris-Emery's tea room on Aug. 6 for Mmes. Cavanaugh, Cornell, Cockrell, Black, Adams, Misses Cook and Morris. Mmes. White and McEnery entertained at bridge for thirty-six guests at Mrs. White's quarters on Aug. 8.

Mrs. W. A. Cornell gave a luncheon at

Harris-Emery's tea room Aug. 9 for Mrs. Williams, Miss O'Rourke and Miss Kelly. Miss Kelly was hostess to the ladies of the post at a tea in Clayton Hall on Aug. 11.

Gen. Gouraud of the French army sent to the garrison a life-size photograph of himself, on which he inscribed his compliments to the officers and men of the post.

Miss Anna Kauffman was a dinner hostess at the Wakonda Club on Aug. 11, honoring Miss Marie Cook of Fort Hayes, Ohio. Other guests from the post were Cadet Allan and Messrs. Bill and Bob Cavanaugh.

Capt. and Mrs. Christman entertained at a buffet supper on Aug. 12, following the polo game, for Capt. and Mmes. Woodruff and Benson, Lt. and Mrs. Curley, Miss Morris of Washington, and Lt. Rehm.

A program, witnessed by several thousand people, marked the seventh anniversary of the organization of the 9th Field Artillery on Aug. 12. The activities were in charge of Lt. Black. The program commenced with an address by Maj. W. H. Shepherd. Prizes, donated by Des Moines merchants, were awarded to the various winners by Mr. Alex Fitzhugh, secretary of the Greater Des Moines Committee.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 16, 1923.

Capt. and Mrs. L. N. Taylor entertained at their home in Coronado Friday with a dinner party in honor of Capt. O. T. Pfeiffer, who was to leave the next morning for a trip East.

Maj. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, U.S.A., retired, who has been residing in Washington, D.C., is now a guest at the Casa Loma in this city and is planning to make his permanent home here.

Mrs. John McClellan, wife of Brig. Gen. McClellan, U.S.A., retired, was recently the hostess at a bridge-tea at her home, 3750 Fourth street, her guests numbering sixteen.

Mrs. W. A. Merritt, wife of Capt. Merritt,

U.S.N., entertained with a luncheon at her home, 1118 Churchill avenue, Coronado, this week.

Adm. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, upon their return from Long Beach, were accompanied by Mrs. Robertson's son, H. L. Bixby, who will remain at Hotel del Coronado for several weeks.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Aug. 15, 1923.

Of special interest to the yard this week was the visit here on Monday of the members of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who came to Mare Island as guests of the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce. The party arrived in San Francisco on Sunday on a naval transport, and the plans for their four days' stay in this part of the state called for a visit to Mare Island on Monday, inspection of the proposed Alameda naval base on Tuesday as guests of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and a visit to the Old Sailors' Home, considered as a site for the proposed Marine Corps headquarters, on Wednesday. They sail for Seattle on Thursday. The visit to Mare Island on Monday was made on the tug Unadilla and the party was met at San Francisco by Congressman C. F. Curry, strong advocate of the development of this yard for the navy base; Dr. J. J. Hogan, president of the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce; Cdr. C. S. Stanworth, retired, secretary of that organization; Capt. L. M. Cox, retired, father of the Cox plan for developing the southern end of the yard for a naval base; Maj. Herbert Deakney, Army Engineer Corps, and Warren McBride, secretary of the California Hawaiian Sugar Refinery Co., the latter two interested in the dredging of Pinole Shoals for commercial purposes. The advantages of Mare Island were explained in detail by Capt. Cox, who showed at just how low a cost this yard could be developed to meet all needs, while it would cost over \$100,000,000 to get the same results at Alameda, where the proposed naval base site is under water. On the arrival of the party here they were met by Adm. J. S. McKean, commandant, and naval officers and shown over the yard, later lunching with the Association of Mare Island Employees at the cafeteria, where President N. E. Hanson presided. A conference of over an hour followed in the commandant's office, Adm. McKean, who is a strong advocate of a naval base at Alameda, dwelling on what he considered the advantages at that point. Later the party visited the Benicia Arsenal, seven miles distant, as guests of the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce, returning to the yard and embarking on the Unadilla for the trip to San Francisco at 4:30.

Adm. and Mrs. Gregory and son are spending a few days in Vallejo as house guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Hogan. On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Godley entertained informally in their home at their home in Vallejo, the guests also including Congressman C. F. Curry, Miss Frances Curry, Forest Curry, Mrs. Peterson and Emmet Peterson. The latter are all members of Congressman Curry's party and have been guests at the Hogan home over the week-end.

Lt. Archie Davis, formerly on duty at the ammunition depot, has arrived at the yard for a short visit. Since his retirement he has been making his home on his ranch in the Sacramento Valley. Cdr. and Mrs. Charles W. Crouse and children, David and Janet, have returned from Palo Alto, where they have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weinstock. At the present time they have as their guest Miss Katherine Cox, who will spend a week with them. Capt. and Mrs. Cox and Miss Katherine are now making their home at the Paul Ray Apartments in Vallejo, having come up from the Claremont where they resided since leaving the yard. They are to sail for the East coast on the transport leaving the latter part of the month and will spend some time visiting relatives in Louisville, Ky.

Maj. and Mrs. Russell H. Davis, Lt. and Mrs. William Sullivan and Cdr. and Mrs. Harry Orr have just returned to the yard after a fortnight's visit to the Yosemite Valley. They are at present entertaining Maj. Russell's mother, Mrs. Charles Davis, who is staying at their quarters with them during the visit of the Congressional party to California, Congressman Davis being among those who came out from Washington.

Maj. and Mrs. A. C. P. Zeuner of San Diego arrived in Vallejo last week for a visit with friends before proceeding to Seattle. They are making the trip by motor. Mrs. L. B. Ledbetter, wife of Cdr. Ledbetter, of the U.S.S. Procyon, is visiting in Vallejo for a few days, the guest of Mrs. A. E. Martin and Mrs. Ruth Tobey. Miss Elizabeth Huff of San Francisco and Miss Esther Prager of Washington, D.C., have left for a ten days' visit to Seattle. Upon their return they will join Mrs. C. G. Morton, Miss Huff's mother, and Gen. Morton at Fort Mason, and will spend several months there.

Cdr. and Mrs. Glenn Tarbox entertained at bridge in San Francisco last week in honor of Frederick Gamble, the California artist, who has been up from his home in Santa Barbara to attend the midsummer jinks of the Bohemian Club.

Lt. Cdr. William E. Baughman arrived at the yard on the Golden Star last week and joined Mrs. Baughman and their son in Vallejo. They left a few days later, accompanied by Mrs. Baughman's mother, Mrs. Richards, for a motor trip to Sacramento and Lake Tahoe. Word has been received here of the death in Washington, D.C., of Capt. Solon Arnold. For several years after his retirement he resided in Vallejo.

Complimenting Mrs. John C. H. Lee, wife of Maj. Lee, Mrs. C. H. Roberts entertained at a tea at the Hotel St. Francis.

Lt. and Mrs. F. A. Abbott have been entertaining during the last week Mrs. Ida Zander and her daughters, Misses Millicent and Josephine of Philadelphia, and Lt. Allen J. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall of Oakland. Maj. and Mrs. C. J. H. Lee are spending a few days in San Francisco, en route from Manila to Washington, D.C. On Saturday last Mrs. Lee

was guest of honor at a large tea given at the Palace Hotel by Mrs. C. E. Roberts.

Lt. Bert R. Peoples has arrived here and joined Mrs. Peoples and their family for a short leave. He is attached to the Chaumont.

Mrs. P. G. Layman and children, Philip and Ann, who have been making their home at the Paul Ray in Vallejo since the departure of Cdr. Layman to join the fleet as engineer officer left to-day for Bremerton, where his ship will be for some weeks. When it leaves there Mrs. Layman and their children will go to Long Beach to make their home.

Cdr. and Mrs. George Brown and daughter, Miss Katherine, have arrived here and are receiving a cordial welcome from old friends. The former comes to the station as supply officer.

FORT SHAFTER.

Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 4, 1923.

Maj. and Mrs. Theodore Halle entertained with a dinner at the Plesanton Hotel for Maj. Gen. and Mrs. C. P. Summerall, Colo., and Mmes. W. F. Hase, C. R. Darnall, William Kelly, W. E. Johnston, P. W. Guiney, W. H. Chambers, Lt. Col. and Mmes. W. B. Pistole, M. C. Bristol, Maj. and Mmes. D. M. Roberts, Edgar Colladay, Thomas Spaulding, and Capt. and Mrs. John C. Dye.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. S. O. Fuqua gave an informal supper party in honor of Mrs. Army, house guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Agee. Mrs. William H. Chambers gave a bridge-luncheon for twelve. Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan entertained the Fort Shafter Bridge Club.

Maj. and Mrs. Edgar Colladay gave a dinner for Maj. and Mrs. Lesley J. McNair, Mrs. Mary Derrington, Mr. Clark, Maj. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, Miss Blanche Butler and Lt. George Back.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles White and their son Charles left last Friday on the Cambrai for the mainland.

Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

P. J. D.—Battery C, 2d Artillery, arrived in Cuba Jan. 1, 1899; left Cuba on Oct. 15, 1899.

J. F. B.—You would not be entitled to pay under both acts. If you are paid under the old act, in accordance with the saving clause of the act of June 10, 1922, payment for longevity pay for over five years should be included.

A. V. S. asks: Soldier is issued transportation from Chicago, Ill., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and instead of using said transportation motors through. Want to know if soldier can cash the transportation voucher, and if so, to whom is it submitted?

Answer: You cannot dispose of your transportation request and it should be surrendered to the quartermaster. Under certain Comp.roller decisions, you could state a claim on War Department Form 350 for the cost of gas and oil used on the trip, attaching receipts. Secure certification of an officer cognizant of the facts and submit to finance officer for payment.

A. W. W.—The address of Capt. John Hopkins is 12th Infantry, Camp Meade, Md.

P. E. H.—Lack of adequate clerical help prohibits the preparation of such a list as stated in your letter. For your information, however, there are 13 on the eligible list of graduates of the radio course and you stand No. 5. Nothing definite is known at this time when more appointments will be made to grade of staff sergeant (radio).

F. L. asks: (1) If an enlisted man on the retired list, and drawing \$115.50 per month, the pay of a warrant officer, be called into active service for detail to school or college, would his pay be as above or not? I was retired as a post Q.M. sergeant. (2) What insignia, if any, would be worn on the sleeve?

Answer: (1) When called to active duty, the man in question would be entitled to the active pay of his grade on length of service, which is \$105. (2) He would wear the insignia of his rank.

SERGEANT D.E.M.L. asks: I held a commission as second lieutenant during the war. I am still in the Service, and intend to remain until I have completed my thirty years. Will I be retired with the rank and pay of a warrant officer? Present rank sergeant.

Answer: You will be retired with the pay of rank held at time of retirement. No enlisted man retiring after March 8, 1921, date of resolution declaring termination of state of war, receives benefit of the National Defense act provision giving retired warrant officer pay to enlisted men who held commissions in the World War.

L. S.—Capt. Henry B. Price, U.S.N., is in command of Guam. Rear Adm. David Potter, U.S.N., is the Paymaster General of the Navy and also chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. For information regarding station of enlisted men of the Navy, suggest you write the Bureau of Navigation, giving reason.

H. H. R.—There is no recent decision counting service in the Panama Canal Zone for foreign service pay. If it was service in the Republic of Panama, you could file claim.

R. L.—Purchase price is determined upon total service—not upon service in current enlistment. Under the facts stated, your purchase price is that for one year, viz., \$120 home service. Your right for remission of same on account of dependency should be stated in application for determination by the War Department.

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